The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 20 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50, one copy gratis to getter-up of the Club.

☞ The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1874. NO. 183.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial is STAMPED INVISIBLY. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsettled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

BUYING OFF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 13.—The Carlist force before Gerona has retired, the municipal authorities having paid them 100,000 reals.

France.

MUZZLING THE PRESS—MACMAHON IMPREGNABLE.

PARIS, April 13.—The government has issued a circular prohibiting attacks by the papers, and declaring that President MacMahon's powers are incontestible.

Austria.

THE EMPEROR TO THE POPE—THE REICHSRATH PASS THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS, AND THE BISHOPS WITHDRAW.

VIENNA, April 13.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a conciliatory reply to the Pope's recent protest against the Ecclesiastical bills. It is understood that the opposition of the Vatican is merely formal. The upper House of the Reichsrath to-day passed the Ecclesiastical bills, whereupon the Bishops withdrew in a body.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, April 13.—The steamer Dorian, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 13.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £10,000. Consols for money, 92⅝@92⅞; for account, 92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, 1865, 109⅛; do. 1867, 108⅝; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Central, 99½; Erie, 23½; Erie preferred, 35. The market for Erie shares firmer, in consequence of the announcement that the Directors intend to have the accounts of the company examined by independent and unimpeachable auditors from London previous to a declaration of dividend. Opening quotations 31½@32; closing 33¾.

PARIS, April 13.—Rentes, 59 francs 87½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton firmer at 8½@8¾ sales, 15,000 bales; American 9,100, speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Iacon—Short clear middles 42s 9d; long clear middles 42s 3d.

COLUMBUS.

Proceedings of Legislature--Organization of Police Commission--Their Action Towards Crusaders.

COLUMBUS, April 13.—In the Senate today the following bills passed: Senate bill to amend section 95 of the municipal code, so as to provide that the testimony of a witness examined before a City Council shall not be used as evidence in criminal proceedings against him, provided that no official papers or records shall be included within the privilege of said evidence; House bill to codify the ditch laws; Senate bill to authorize the incorporation of companies to sell goods and merchandise; and House bill for the more economical management of insane asylums.

In the House, bills were introduced to amend the code of civil procedure so as to exempt editors and proprietors of newspapers from testifying as to the identity of persons from whom they receive communications; changing the term of office of County Auditors from two to three years.

The new Police Commissioners met today and elected Samuel Thompson Captain. The Commissioners thus early hinted at their ideas of the crusade, by requesting the Mayor to bring before them at the next meeting an ordinance relating to the obstruction of sidewalks, stating that it was time to define the status of street prayer meetings.

FIRE RECORD.

Des Moines--$12,000.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A fire at Des Moines, Iowa, last night, destroyed the warehouse of J. C. Warner, with about twenty thousand bushels of grain, twelve thousand of which was wheat. Loss on grain about twelve thousand dollars; insurance nine thousand.

Galena, Ills.--$15,000.

CHICAGO, April 12.—At Galena, Illinois, yesterday, the furniture manufacturing house of Scheerer, Armbruster & Co., was burned. Loss fifteen thousand dollars; insured for four thousand dollars, of which three thousand was in the Millville of New Jersey.

Junction City, Kansas--$35,000.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, April 13.—A fire early this morning destroyed seven buildings in the business part of the town, including Miller's wholesale liquor store, Kentz's drug store, the Hale House and Mulgard's restaurant, and did heavy damage to the stock of Schnell & Monroe, grocers. Loss, $35,000; insured for $29,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. No fire engines were in the town, but a heavy shower of rain prevented the spreading of the flames.

Cleveland--$30,000.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—A fire this morning destroyed the large drying sheds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, situated about two miles east of the Union Passenger Depot. The sheds were filled with seasoned lumber, a large quantity of which was destroyed. The loss is from thirty to forty thousand dollars. The flames were kindled by sparks from a passing locomotive.

Janesville, Wis., Institute for the Blind.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—A dispatch just received says the Institute for the Blind at Janesville is burning, and that no part of it can be saved. No particulars are received. The building was completed in 1870, and was a fine and commodious structure. There were seventy-seven pupils in attendance. The building cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and contained furniture and apparatus valued at twenty thousand dollars.

Dio Lewis Speaks Out in Church.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A Boston dispatch says that in the course of a sermon yesterday by Rev. A. W. Harkell, a Unitarian clergyman, he said: "Dio Lewis' career in Boston and its neighborhood had not impressed the people with his devoutness or his reliance on prayer, nor could we believe he would ever have embarked in this enterprise had it not been for the remuneration he is said to enjoy. The women's crusade was the intent of prayer, and prohibitory legislation was an interference with the Divine intention to give man a free choice between good and evil. He wished his voice might be heard by those men and women who were using intemperate means to suppress intemperance."

Dr. Lewis, who happened to be present, rose from his seat and asked to be heard. One of the committee told him he could not be allowed to speak. Benediction was then pronounced, and amid loud cries of "Take the platform," Dr. Lewis stepped upon one of the seats and was proceeding to speak, amid great confusion, when the committee man again called on him to stop. Another excitably exclaimed, "The parson's a coward, and so are they all are." (Hisses, and continued cries of "Take the platform, and speak, Doctor.")

The committee man said, "If you will hire a hall, Mr. Lewis, we will be very glad to hear you."

Colonel Wardwell—"Brothers and sisters, it isn't the spirit of the Master." The organ here drowned his voice, and he exclaimed, "Play on, ye devils." The organ played on, and the meeting dispersed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The steamship Caspian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland.

The Brazilian government has pardoned the Bishop of Peranambuco.

Judge Cartter has issued the *certiorari* prayed for by Buell, the correspondent charged with libel.

Chief Justice Waite arrived in New York on Saturday to meet his wife and daughter, and returned yesterday to Washington.

The schooner Cheney Ames, with wheat, from Toledo, arrived at Oswego last night—the first arrival through the Welland canal this season.

Captain Lambton Lorraine, of the British man-of-war Niobe, whose action at Santiago de Cuba, at the time of the Virginius outrage, is so well known, arrived in New York yesterday, by the steamer Conimo, from Bermuda.

The twenty-second ballot for United States Senator from Massachusetts resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 219; necessary to a choice, 110. Dawes, 63; Hoar, 52; Curtis, 23; Adams, 11; Bullock, 13; Banks, 7; Sanford, 5; Washburne, 3; Whittier, Learnard and Pitman each 1.

The President says he is opposed to inflation and to an increase of currency beyond the actual business of the country, but at the same time he has given no opinion concerning the measures now before Congress, nor had he indicated what his action would be relative to any bill that might be passed.

Preparations are making by the Swiss population of New York to celebrate the shooting festival simultaneously with the celebration of the jubilee by the Federal Shooting Society of Switzerland. The time has been fixed for the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of July, at the Union Schuetzen Park, New Jersey.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Mines and Mining. The request was granted, and Mr. Jones was appointed in his place.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported back the memorial of certain employing printers of Washington in reference to the management of the Government Printing Office, with a bill to further regulate the public printing, which provides that the Congressional Printer shall have work done in the most economical manner consistent with its proper performance, and that the prices paid for work shall not exceed those paid in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, and authorizing him to have work done by private contract when it may be to the best interests of the government. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to credit several States and Territories for arms and munitions of war under the act of 1808. Referred.

Mr. CARPENTER submitted a resolution accepting for the Congressional Library certain unpublished documents in regard to the Carlist war of 1835, presented by Earl St. German. Agreed to.

The bill to authorize the issue of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, which was ordered to be printed. In a long preamble it sets forth that McEnery and Penn were duly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, and requests the President to issue his proclamation within ten days after the passage of the bill, notifying the people of that State that all hindrance, obstructions or impediments on the part of the general government of the United States to the public and legal exercise of the public office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor by those persons is withdrawn, so that they may, without let or hindrance, proceed to fill them.

Mr. CARPENTER being entitled to the floor, to call up his Louisiana bill, gave way for a short time that the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, might be acted upon. The vote by which the amendment of Mr. Wadleigh was agreed to on Friday, was reconsidered. The amendment was modified so as to provide that only Congress might add to, alter, amend or repeal the act, and then agreed to.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment that stockholders be individually liable for all labor in the construction of a road, after the assets of a corporation shall have been exhausted. Rejected.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment that any charter granted by the bill shall be revocable by the Legislature of any State which may be formed out of any Territory within the limits of which a railroad is located.

Pending discussion on this amendment, Mr. CARPENTER asked that his Louisiana bill be made the special order for to-morrow after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was opposed to taking up the bill, and hoped the senate of the senate would be taken as to whether it should be considered or not. He thought the Senate should devote its time to other matters of more importance.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) was prepared to speak on the bill, and it should be taken up. However, if a majority of the Senate determined to stand by the Kellogg government, right or wrong, he admitted that it would be bad policy to have any debate on the subject. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had come here with several financial conundrums, which had occupied the Senate four months. The Senate would have been astonished if some Senator had expressed a desire to dispose of the measures without debate.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were many bills on the calendar, and he was opposed to laying aside practical legislation to take up this bill. It would do the people of Louisiana no good, and he would therefore insist upon the consideration of matters of more importance.

Mr. CARPENTER said it was a matter of importance when a State had been usurped and its government held by the usurpers under a decree of the general government. He was astonished at the indifference manifested by Senators on this subject. If the Republican party took pleasure to interfere, when its usurpers hold a State by the throat, it could not interfere in any similar case where usurpers might be Democrats. He was in New Orleans last May when there was great excitement there, and in a public speech he pledged himself to the people that if they would stop violence and submit to the Kellogg government, he would do what he could to present their case to Congress. They had kept their part of the contract, and he proposed to keep his.

Mr. SHERMAN said that no one would deny that the senator (Carpenter) had kept his pledge already. He (Sherman) believed that a large majority of the people of Louisiana had acquiesced in the condition of affairs in that State, and it was wise in them to do so. They would have an opportunity next fall to redeem their government, and Congress had better attend to its legitimate business, leaving Louisiana matters to right themselves. Any action by Congress now would only derange matters and make them worse.

Mr. CARPENTER said the acquiescence of the people was their submission to the authorities of the United States. Troops were now there, and in case an attempt was made by the people to overthrow the Kellogg government, these troops would be put into action. Under the act of the Kellogg Legislature, in regard to holding elections, he (Kellogg) could carry the State to-morrow by twenty or thirty thousand majority.

Mr. MORTON said that act had been repealed.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was not aware of that fact.

Mr. WEST—Well, the gentleman is not aware of what is going on.

Mr. MORTON said he had a dispatch from Governor Kellogg announcing the repeal of the act.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that he was glad to hear it. It was one step towards decency.

Mr. MORTON said one of the chief disturbing elements in Louisiana at present, was the fact that this bill was pending in the senate. He believed a great majority of the people of Louisiana acquiesced in the Kellogg government. Not only Republicans, but the best part of the Democratic party were opposed to any action by Congress to set that government aside. Should the bill be taken up, he would avail himself of the opportunity to show that what had been done by the Kellogg Legislature had been to the benefit of the State. It was a beneficent Legislature and Louisiana now, in all her industries and enterprises, was rapidly reviving. No greater disaster could happen to the State than for Congress to interfere and upset the whole State government.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he was surprised at the statements made upon this floor about the acquiescence of the people of Louisiana in the Kellogg government. It was known to every Senator here, that if the Federal troops be withdrawn, the Kellogg government would be immediately out of existence in less than a month. The people of that State had appealed to the President of the United States, and had been turned away. Now were they to be turned away from the halls of Congress? There were senators upon this floor who were not disposed to let this matter sleep, but have this iniquity exposed. The iniquity in this Louisiana affair was so great that, if they should keep silent, the very stones would cry out.

Mr. CARPENTER said he did not think the repudiation of the debt by the Kellogg Legislature was a beneficent measure.

Mr. WEST said he had no desire, at the present time, to intrude debate on the Louisiana question upon the senate, but some remarks made required a refutation from him. The Senator from Wisconsin had said the reputation of the State was the result of beneficent legislation. He (West) desired to say that that legislation was made at the suggestion of the Democratic party of the State. When the State should be committed to the Democratic party, the bonds might as well be put into the waste basket. The people now beseeching Congress for a new election in Louisiana, are disappointed office-seekers and men who have countenanced murder and assassination. It would not attempt to put the bill on the table now, but would show, when the time came, that the Kellogg government was the legal government of the State, and that the people there were quietly pursuing their vocations.

Mr. TIPTON said he was not specially concerned about the people of Louisiana, but he was specially concerned about the people of Nebraska, and he thought the rights of the people to administer their own affairs was of more importance than the questions of motion.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN inquired why a vote could not be taken now.

Mr. SHERMAN said one-half of the seats were empty, and he would prefer to have a vote taken to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Railroad bill.

Mr. HAGER moved an amendment giving to the Legislature of any State which may hereafter be formed out of a Territory in which a railroad authorized under the act may be located, the same power over such corporation as it would have over one of its own creation. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment making the stockholders of any road organized under the act individually liable for an amount equal to the amount of stock subscribed for by them for all debts contracted by the road.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment that any such road or Telegraph bill should provide for the transmission of mails and messages for the government of the United States for a compensation not to exceed that paid by private parties for similar services. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. CONKLING offered a substitute for the liability clause of the bill, that every stockholder in every corporation to be formed under this act shall be liable for all debts said corporation contracted while he held stock, to an amount equal to the stock of which he is the holder, at the par value thereof. Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 30, nays 18.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to authorize aliens to act as engineers and pilots, which provides that they shall have previously resided six months within the United States.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to change the time of holding courts for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, at Oshkosh.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under a call of States several bills were introduced and referred, and among them the following:

By Mr. WOOD, To regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs. Referred.

By Mr. FORT, Resolutions of the Illinois Legislature, asking for legislation to secure to the people of the United States equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time and transportation on the Union Pacific Railroad and its several branches, as well as in relation to rates of freight and passengers on the Pacific railroads.

By Mr. RUSK, For the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, For improving navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Mr. PACKER, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free transmission of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication. The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed—yeas 178, nays 41.

The text of the bill is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act, the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mails: First, Newspapers, periodicals and magazines to reciprocally interchanged between publishers and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight to be confined to a single copy of each publication; Second, Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid on them at the usual rates.

Mr. HAYES moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill for the free transmission by mail of all seeds, cuttings and plants sent by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The rules were not suspended—yeas 146, nays 84—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer operations on any public buildings authorized but not actually commenced, or to proceed with the same, as may in his opinion be for the best interest of the public service; the moneys heretofore appropriated for that purpose to remain available until the completion of the work for which they were appropriated. The motion was rejected—yeas 129, nays 95—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. STONE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting gross abuses and irregularities in the letting of mail contracts, and providing for an investigation thereof. The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded by a majority, and the resolution was not entertained.

Mr. BECK called attention to the fact that every Democratic member voted in the affirmative and every Republican member in the negative.

Mr. STOWELL, a member of the Postoffice Committee, said that Mr. Stone had had opportunity of making his proofs before the committee, and the committee would give him a hearing to-morrow.

Mr. PACKER, chairman of the committee, made a like statement, and said that if the preamble was struck out, there was no objection to the resolution.

Mr. PAGE remarked that a statement had been sent to the associated press in California, at the instigation of his colleague (Luttrell), that this investigation had been going on for weeks.

Mr. LUTTRELL (excitedly)—I know nothing about it, and you have no authority for asserting it. You are very sensitive on this question.

Mr. PAGE stated that over two weeks ago his colleague (Luttrell) went before the Postoffice Committee making certain charges and was requested by the committee to submit his charges in writing and to sign them. He had come at different times and, afterwards, when there was no quorum present, and then telegrams were sent to California stating that Mr. Luttrell was endeavoring to get up this investigation but could not get it—a statement which was wholly false.

Mr. LUTTRELL—No, sir. It was true. My colleague is very sensitive. I stated to him and stated to the committee, that serious charges had been preferred in regard to certain postoffice transactions; that I was not disposed to implicate the Postmaster General, but that there had been a postoffice ring formed which was defrauding the government and had defrauded it to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. I afterwards went before the committee, as agreed to, but my colleague did not appear, and there was no quorum. I make these charges on the authority of the very best men in my section of California, who would be ashamed of the action of their representatives here to-day. I do not come here with Leland Sanford's collar around my neck, labeled as the tool of a monopoly. I come as the representative of my constituents.

Here there were loud calls of "question" and "regular order," while Messrs. Page and Luttrell were gesticulating at the same time, and each endeavoring to make himself heard. The House was partly a member in the House occupying a seat, or else standing up in the aisle fronting the Speaker's chair, and this general confusion prevented anything being said or done in order. At length, the Speaker managed to have order restored by requiring all members to resume their seats.

Mr. TYNER, a member of the Postoffice Committee in the last and present Congress, explained that all the charges contained in Mr. Stone's preamble had been before the committee last Congress and had been fully investigated, and that while the result showed that the department had been victimized by a system known as "straw bids," no official connected with the department had been at all implicated.

Mr. RANDALL, also a member of the Postoffice Committee in the last and present Congress, differed somewhat from Mr. Tyner's conclusions as to the result of the investigation last Congress.

Mr. PAGE returned to the charge, and read a dispatch published in the Sacramento *Union*, which, he said, was instigated by his colleague (Luttrell), and which made assertions that were not true. His colleague had been required by the committee to submit his charges in writing, and to sign them, and he had refused to sign them.

Mr. LUTTRELL (to Mr. Page)—Are you not a contractor yourself, sir?

Mr. PAGE—Yes, sir, I am, and have a right to be, [cheers and laughter on the Democratic side.] Whenever my colleague wants to discuss my right to be a contractor I will do it with him before the House.

Mr. LUTTRELL—Not at all; nor do I wish to discuss the course which my colleague pursues either. It is perfectly natural.

After further colloquy and manifestation of very excited feeling on the sides of the House, it was understood that the resolution was referred to the Postoffice Committee, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1874.

THE BRICK BURIAL—ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

The police this morning arrested Louisa Germs, an alleged accomplice of Dr. Uling in attempting to defraud insurance companies. She states that she was sick at 160 Elizabeth street, and was attended by Dr. Uling, but denies that she was ever put in a coffin, and says the undertaker was present when the bricks were put in the coffin and assisted in arranging the coffin for interment. She and Dr. Uling's wife were in the room while the bricks were put in the coffin, and it was the latter woman who went to the mock funeral so closely veiled. When the doctors were called in she said she had some soap in her mouth and pretended to have convulsions, by advice of Uling.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREECE," WITH THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE ABANDONED "EUROPE."

The steamer Greece, from Liverpool, March 29th, with 38 cabin and 524 steerage passengers and 37 cabin and 182 steerage passengers of the steamer Europe, arrived this evening. She reports, April 2d, latitude 49°, 21', longitude 30°, 11', at 11 A. M. sighted a large steamer to southward, bound west. At 4 P. M. she came quite near, showing signals of distress. We bore down and found her to be the French steamer Europe, from Havre for New York, in a sinking condition and wishing us to send our boats and assist in getting off the passengers and crews. Immediately lowered Nos. 6 and 8 boats and sent them away in charge of Mr. Buck, chief officer, and Mr. Hubbard, second officer, and, with the assistance of the French boats, saved all on board, consisting of 37 cabin and 182 steerage passengers and 100 of the crew without any serious accident, although there was a high sea and both steamers were rolling very heavily. Also succeeded in saving the mails.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds, increasing to brisk and high, cloudy and rainy weather.

Over New England, increasing cloudiness, east to south winds and rising temperature will prevail, with possibly rain during the night. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, fresh and brisk winds, veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature, generally cloudy weather and probably light rain. For Tennessee and the lower Ohio Valley, winds veering to westerly, with clearing weather in the afternoon and night from Missouri and Kansas northward over Minnesota and Dakota, north to west winds, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather, which conditions will extend eastward over the Upper Lake region.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 13, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.85	59	S. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.01	62	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.74	55	S.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.80	60	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.86	55	S.	Hvy rain.
Keokuk	29.57	58	W.	Fair.
Lacrosse	29.29	50	S. E.	Threat'g.
Leavenworth	29.88	58	W.	Clear.
Louisville	29.94	58	S. E.	Clearing.
Memphis	29.99	62	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	30.08	54	W.	Hvy rain.
Omaha	29.57	48	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	29.51	52	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.90	67	S.	Hvy rain.
St. Louis	29.70	60	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.38	47	N.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.06	66	S. E.	Fair.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide by Hanging.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., April 13, 1874.

Sylvester Peifer, of Lockwood's Corners, six miles from this city, committed suicide yesterday by hanging. Deceased had been in poor health for some months.

A Much-Wanted Robber.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 13, 1874.

Thomas Smith *alias* James Shockley, arrested for robbing the residence of Hon. W. H. Withers, is wanted at Peru, Deedsville and North Manchester. Between the four towns he stands a good chance for a long term at Michigan City.

CASUALTIES.

A Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALESBURG, IND., April 13, 1874.

A brakeman by the name of Robert A. Hill was instantly killed at this place today while doing some switching. He lived at Richmond, Ind., and leaves a wife.

A Chicago Clergyman Charged with Heresy.

CHICAGO, April 13.—At a regular meeting of the Chicago Presbytery held to-day, formal charges of heresy were preferred against Prof. S. David Swing, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of this city and one of the editors of the *Alliance*. The charges were very voluminous, twenty-five different specifications being included in one article alone. They were referred to a committee of the body for consideration, and are to be presented by them to Prof. Swing, if found to contain sufficient grounds upon which to base a case. It is thought the trial will come up for trial before this meeting of Presbytery. It will be sharply contested, and the probability is that it will be carried to the higher ecclesiastical courts. The case excites great interest in church circles, on account of the high standing, not only of the accused, but of his clerical brethren who have been most prominent in bringing the case before the tribunal of the Church.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF DISEASE.

Interest in Cuban Independence.

SYMPTOMS OF FRIENDSHIP FOR THE CAUSE IN CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT NOT INDIFFERENT.

STEPS TOWARDS A RESTORATION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A BREEZE IN THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

AN INVESTIGATION LIKELY TO FOLLOW.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1874.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

The House Committee on Commerce for some time have had under consideration a number of memorials from Southern ports on the subject of contagious and infectious diseases. A bill has been prepared looking to the establishment of national quarantine regulations, to be under the general supervision of a board, to consist of the Surgeons General of the army and navy, and the Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals. These regulations must be approved by the President, and severe penalties are provided for violations. They are not to interfere with local regulations not in conflict with the former. The committee, in reporting the bill favorably, say that in the past a number of great inland cities and the interlacing of all parts of the United States by means of our railroad system, brings the heart of the country within a compass relatively few hours of the seaboard. Through cars for passengers and freights, they think, also increase the dangers, and render them national instead of local.

The Cholera-Laden Immigrant

is taken up in an Atlantic port, is borne with lightning speed to the interior and, before the infection has left his garments, is dropped among an unsuspecting community removed by hundreds and thousands of miles from all thoughts of infected ships and insufficient quarantine. The frequency of intercourse with Europe, South America, Cuba, Mexico and other foreign lands has further raised the question of epidemics to a matter of international importance, and it is proposed to make use of our international relations to predict and follow the approaching death wave, somewhat after the manner of the weather signal service. At present, the security of our entire people is dependent upon the imperfect local rules of about a hundred ports.

Cuban Independence.

The recent successes of the insurgents in Cuba have once more revived the question of Cuban independence. The struggle against the dominion of Spain has now been going on for about six years, and is no nearer an end. The first symptoms of a growing friendship is the discussion in official circles of the precise duties and obligations of a friendly power in a case of this character, and especially as to where humanity ends and the interests of humanity begin. There is a strong party in Congress in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba and conceding belligerent rights. This is a more serious step than the concession of belligerency, but, it is thought, in the end will lead to less complications. The President has always been friendly towards Cuba, and would not hesitate to enforce any reasonable action of Congress in the premises.

The Franking Privilege.

The House seems to be gradually drifting toward a restoration of the franking privilege. By a two-thirds vote to-day, it passed the bill of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads for the free circulation of newspaper exchanges and for the circulation of papers in the counties where they are published. This was followed up by a bill to permit the Commissioner of Agriculture to circulate seeds, cuttings and plants through the mails free. The Senate will no doubt not be obtained, but the vote showed a very decided majority in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Cresswell Explains.

Postmaster General Cresswell was before the House Committee on Appropriations, to-day, to explain certain items in the General Postoffice Appropriation bill, which will shortly be reported. The committee desired Mr. Cresswell to make complete explanations of all the provisions of the bill, as it seems to be pretty well understood that some of his actions will be severely criticised when the bill comes up for consideration.

The Postoffice Department.

There was a pretty lively time at the Postoffice Department to-day, under a resolution offered by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, directing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the operations of the Department in relation to mail contracts, especially on the Pacific coast. The affair, it is true, was conducted, in part, as though it was a merely personal matter between Mr. Luttrell, of California, and his colleague, Mr. Page; but, nevertheless, enough was said by others to indicate that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the investigation of the Department. These charges, it seems, were substantially stated to the committee some time ago, and they have been conducting a secret investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1874.

MILITARY PROFESSOR FOR DETROIT HIGH SCHOOL.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers, First Infantry, is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Detroit, Michigan, High School.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENEVA AWARD.

The House Committee on Judiciary today substantially agreed upon a bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award. The distribution is proposed to be made by a United States Court, to be designated by the President of the United States. The remainder of the bill does not materially differ from that of General Butler, which passed the House in February, 1873, but was not acted on by the Senate.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE'S FIRST OPINION.

The Chief Justice delivered his first opinion on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in a case from Illinois touching the right of the State to tax non-resident national bank shareholders at the residence of the bank. The members of the bar who heard it and his brethren on the bench speak of it in eulogistic terms. Reverdy Johnson made a complimentary few remarks, both as to the merits of the opinion and the manner of its delivery.

Vigorous Temperance Measures in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The *Globe* has a letter from Mount Vernon, Illinois, which gives an account of a new kind of temperance movement in that town last Friday. Mrs. S. S. Wilson, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thos. Watson, went to the drug store of E. M. Shepherd, and demanded the prescription upon which her husband procured liquor. Mr. Shepherd being absent, his clerk told her she would have to see Dr. Porter and get him to invoke the prescription. Mrs. Wilson regarding this as an evasion, drew a revolver from her muff and told the clerk if he didn't give up the prescription she would blow his brains out, and presented the pistol at his head in a state of great excitement. A parley was had, however, and Mrs. Wilson finally was induced to call on Dr. Porter, which she did with drawn weapon, and obtained the speedy revocation of the prescription. The ladies then marched to Shepherd's saloon and Dr. Johnson's drug store, and, with presented arms, gave them their orders, after which they went home, much to the relief of doctors and saloonists of the town.

CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

JAS. H. LOH & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants,

will sell for cash to-day....Goods guaranteed, Prime Fresh Butter, per pound..... 25@26c
Prime Fresh Eggs, per doz..... 18@20c
Prime Peachblow Potatoes, per bush. $1 35@1 40
Prime Early Rose, per bbl..... 2 75
Prime Timothy seed, per bush..... 3 10

We handle produce of all kinds and refer ences exchanged. Orders for goods with remittances inclosed will receive preference at 26 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder

if you relish light, sweet and wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, &c. Your grocer sells it.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Decision of Alderman McMasters—The Defendants Discharged at the Costs of the Prosecutor.

The following decision was rendered by Alderman McMasters, yesterday, in the conspiracy case; which has been dragging its slow length along since December last:

Commonwealth vs. John Ross, Thomas S. Blair, Robert Dickson, Frank Ardary, Robert J. Grier. Charges—conspiracy to defraud and cheat the City of Pittsburgh.
Col. Thomas M. Bayne, District Attorney.

After a patient investigation of the above cases, continuing from time to time for over four months, and which have been watched with deep interest by the public at large, and now after the cases have been fully heard and investigated on both sides, I am compelled to say that I have given it more than ordinary care and attention, involving as it does $340,000, which sum, it is charged in the information, the above-named defendants did agree confederate and conspire to cheat and defraud the city of Pittsburgh, a municipal corporation, out of. In examining the testimony of all the witnesses, I find that the city of Pittsburgh has neither been defrauded nor cheated out of a single dollar, and she is not complaining, either through her solicitor or any of her agents having authority to speak for her or act for her. Thomas S. Blair and Frank Ardary being already discharged, and according to the sworn, uncontradicted statements of witnesses, Robert Dickson never knew John Ross previous to the closing of the Nation Trust Company; and there being no evidence whatever to connect John Ross and Robert J. Grier, or even to indicate that they were acquainted, I am unable to see where the conspiracy comes in, or even a reasonable ground for suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficient to warrant a cautious man, such as Peter Dressler, in believing the defendants were guilty of the offense charged to them, and as it was impossible for Robert J. Grier to agree, confederate and conspire with himself to defraud and cheat the city of Pittsburgh, I have no hesitation whatever to discharge the remaining defendants at the costs of the prosecutor.

I am very truly, yours, &c.,
SAMUEL McMASTERS.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1874.

Beaver Items.

Among the new comers to the staid old town of Beaver is the Rev. Dr. Wm. Cox, late of Mount Union, Ohio. He is the Presiding Elder of the Canton district. His daughter is the wife of Senator Bulman.

The late grand concert at Beaver College was a success in every particular. The presence of Prof. Tetedoux and Mr. and Mrs. Mellon of this city helped to increase the eclat of the occasion.

We understand the spring term of this excellent institution, which began a few days ago, gives evidence that the college year will close with a larger attendance than ever before in its history. This is the result of the superior management of President Taylor and the increased facilities engaged by pupils. Miss Bateman, who has charge of the Teachers Training class, is a lady of much cultivation and is making a highly favorable impression. A number of teachers designing to attend have not yet closed their schools, and it is expected her class will number fifty ere the term closes.

Prof. Johannessen of the Musical Department was surprised by a substantial birthday present recently, from his friends and pupils.

The Temperance Alliance.

After the ladies adjourned their meeting yesterday noon, the members of the Temperance Alliance assembled in the room, and were called to order by President Rabe.

After prayer by the Rev. W. H.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1874.

THEY have "a street cleaning investigation" going on in New York. In this city we need an investigation into the manner in which the streets are *not* cleaned.

THE receipts of customs thus far during the month show considerable improvement. Altogether the prospects for a gratifying reduction in the public debt for April are quite encouraging.

FRIENDS and subscribers throughout the State will oblige us by sending us brief articles concerning the agricultural prospects in their various sections. The more concise their favors, the better.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia for the past week amounted to $419,266. One hundred and forty-five vessels are now engaged in loading and unloading at that port. This looks like business.

THE fact that little "Sunset" Cox has set up in the *rote* of a "statesman," forcibly reminds one of the story of the facile chap who once undertook to imitate THOMAS JEFFERSON, but got no further than wearing a pair of red breeches.

IF THE Democratic party had been eating dried apples for a week, and then had taken to *drinking* for a month, it couldn't very well be more swelled up than it at present is over the outcome of the recent contest in Connecticut, meager and crumb-like as the "victory" was. But, of course, to a starveling, a plate of broken victuals is as a king's feast.

THE statistics of the imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, show a considerable increase over the corresponding week in 1873, the amount being $11,278,078, against $8,271,358. The total imports during the year amount to $121,451,541, against $133,468,875 for the corresponding period last year.

"ISN'T it about time for Republican journals making pretensions to intelligence and candor to stop talking about Charles Sumner's 'quarrel' with President Grant?"—*Springfield Republican.*

Isn't it about time for "independent" journals making pretensions to intelligence and candor to stop talking about President GRANT'S "quarrel" with CHARLES SUMNER?

GOVERNOR A. H. BULLOCK, who begins to loom up in Massachusetts as the possible successor of Senator SUMNER, is said to enjoy the distinction of having the good will of almost everybody. He has been inactive in politics for some years, and has no personal following to speak of, but this may not, under the peculiar circumstances of the struggle, be any disadvantage to him, while the manner in which he presided at the Worcester Convention, last year, gained him many friends.

"PENNSYLVANIA has 'got her back' up," and she is going to carry that Centennial through, if she has to pawn all the income from her coal mines for the next century, to accomplish it."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Yes. The good old Keystone State nursed Liberty when it was a puling infant in its cradle, and she feels quite competent to crown its centuried glory, alone and unaided, if that be necessary. But our contemporary says truly that "if any individual or any government was ever compromised in the world, the government of the United States is responsible to effect the successful completion of the Centennial enterprise." And now let Congress hasten its action on the Centennial bill.

IN YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL we pointed out how the see-saw, aimless course of Congress with regard to the currency question was disturbing almost every fiscal relation of the country. The *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday directs attention to the same fact, stating that the bank deposits a month ago were two hundred and forty-four millions, and last week two hundred and thirty-seven millions, while the loans have risen from two hundred and eighty-six millions to two hundred and ninety-one millions. It is scarcely possible to give a more convincing illustration of the extent to which business is limited, or of the conservative caution which keeps guard against speculative perturbation and risky enterprises.

THE long vexed question of the propriety of women preaching in churches is still troubling the Presbyterian societies of New York. "I suffer not a woman to teach." But, is no discrimination to be made between advice which was probably intended to be merely local and transient, and truth which is permanent and of universal application? Time is a wonderful iconoclast, and destroys our most cherished idols. Every time this question arises, it will inevitably encroach more and more on the old landmarks of preconceived opinion, until by-and-by the sex will stand fully crowned with the right of working unquestioned in whatever fields of usefulness to which her special talents, fitnesses and inclinations may invite and lead her.

SHOULD the season be ordinarily propitious from this time forward, there is little doubt that we shall have, from one end of the land to the other, one of the most abundant harvests witnessed for many years. The crop reports from nearly all the States are full of the most hopeful and sanguine promise. Throughout the South we hear of extensive plantings of corn, wheat, oats and rice, as well as sugar and cotton, while labor is more abundant, and is secured at rates much lower than those which have hitherto ruled. The change of the policy of planters from hiring on shares to monthly wages, has also had the effect of clearing the plantation of idlers, and of bringing into the field a large number of laborers. Altogether, the agricultural outlook of the year is most promising.

THE case of the correspondent BUELL, arrested in Washington a few days ago for criminal libel against Senator CHANDLER, bids fair to become quite a *cause celebre* on account of the question which has been raised concerning the constitutionality of the act of Congress under which the Police Court of the District claims original jurisdiction in the case. In case such jurisdiction is affirmed, it is proposed to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge BLACK, MONTGOMERY BLAIR and General BIRNEY, have already been retained for the defense. It is now admitted that the correspondent "was misinformed," and that his slanderous charges against Senator CHANDLER were unfounded—a very poor and inadequate reparation for a foul and wanton calumny.

A SOMEWHAT important "Congress," in its possible effects on the industrial enterprises of the country, convenes at Rochester, New York, to-day, in the shape of a general "Congress" of "representative working men." Among other questions to be considered are, the advisability of forming an organization of labor similar in its form, intents and purposes, to the Patrons of Husbandry; the applicability of the federative principle to Trade Union, co-operation, arbitration, prison labor and other kindred subjects. From the tone of the published call, however, there is, we fear, little hope that the convention will deal with these grave matters in any broad and comprehensive spirit. Still it is to be hoped that its members may prove themselves capable of comprehending the true relations of capital and labor; but they will never do it until they first learn that there is a law which controls, in spite both of themselves and capitalists, and that no two men, or two interests, can ever prosper by trying to live each at the expense of, or to obtain "advantage" over the other.

THE last report of the Department of Agriculture gives some valuable information with regard to the tobacco crop of the country. The small area actually occupied is rather surprising. Allowing 100,000,000 pounds increase over the 262,735,341 pounds reported by the census, it seems that twenty townships of land yielding eight hundred pounds an acre would suffice. This fact shows how easy it would be to glut the market. Three counties in our own State —Lancaster, York, and Bucks—produce nearly all the tobacco grown in the Commonwealth. An immense increase is shown in Lancaster, from 2,692,581 pounds in 1870 to 13,683,600 pounds in 1873. The estimate is based on returns of the Assessor of Internal Revenue, who reports 30,010 cases at an average of 300 pounds per case, or 13,683,600 pounds as the crop of 1872. The interest has increased from 31,800 cases for 1871 to 38,010 for 1872. Low prices have prevented further increase. There were only fourteen States in 1870 that produced each 1,000,000 pounds. Kentucky and Virginia raise more than half the crop, the former State standing at the head in respect to quantity. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the whole amount of internal revenue collected in the United States was $106,255,537 71, of which $34,286,303 09, or nearly one-third, was derived solely from tobacco.

USELESS EXPENDITURE.

In one of the poorest and most generally miserable quarters of New York city a sensation was created, a few days ago, by the sudden congregation of twenty or thirty carriages near one of the meanest-looking houses, or rather huts, in the poverty-stricken street. There was a hearse, and on the hearse was a coffin, elegantly as well as euphemistically called a casket. The latter article was one of the finest and most costly of its kind, and was in this respect only in character and keeping with the other arrangements for the funeral. The display was in honor of the late occupant of a house which he had not owned, and which, with its entire furniture, was liberally estimated to be worth about two hundred dollars in currency. The expenses of the funeral could not be exactly ascertained by the inquirer, but an expert in such matters, after a little consideration, expressed the opinion that they would amount to six hundred dollars at least. This "fine funeral" was provided for the deceased by his late associates, laboring men like himself; it indicated the esteem in which he had been held among them, and was their mode of honoring departed merit.

A single fact of the kind might pass as a mere eccentricity and unworthy of notice. Or it might even seem a touching illustration of the power of sympathy in humble life, or of loyalty to the obligations of friendship in a class of people who cannot indulge the sentiment without the exercise of severe self-denial. But though a somewhat exaggerated and therefore, in some sense, an exceptional case, this noticeable funeral was an example of generally prevalent folly. Costly funerals form a fashion of the time, and the fashion rests upon a foundation of sense even more flimsy and less respectable than the warrant of most other fashions. Rich people, of course, first started the fashion. But even when persons who can easily afford the extravagance practice it, there is no necessary connection between the funeral expenses and the sentiment with which the departed is regarded. Doubtless the most costly and magnificent obsequies ever beheld, have been intended, at least in part, to conceal the joy with which waiting heirs found themselves relieved of an embarrassing obstruction or admitted to the enjoyment of much longed for possessions.

Certainly a decent disposition of the mortal remains of deceased relatives, is all that the most sensitive affection would devise, if left wholly to its own sense of fitness and propriety. In any case, obsequies appropriate to the worldly circumstances of the family must be accordant with the prompting of both sense and feeling. Neither the departed nor the living unperverted by custom or tradition, would or could desire more. Indeed, affection itself should deprecate any expenditure for burial so disproportionate as inevitably, after a little while, to associate the memory of the dead with painful pecuniary burdens or obligations. Usage, however, seems imperiously to forbid deference for this consideration, and the consequence is that in every community, as we are assured, there are families more or less inconvenienced if not embarrassed by compliance with a custom which, while it imposes burdens upon the living, confers no benefit upon the dead. Probably nine in ten or ninety-nine in a hundred of the persons referred to have completely outgrown the sentiment which among Irish Celts makes "a fine funeral" an object of positive ambition to the poorest cottager in health and a source of consolation to him in sickness, while to realize for him the hope remains a point of honor with surviving friends. Most Americans, we fancy, have quite outgrown this feeling if they ever had it: but many of them are still controlled by a sentiment as unreasonable and less exhilarating.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S health has been the subject of not a little gossip, of late. According to some newspaper authorities, the Prince's malady would not seem to be physical but moral, profound depression of spirits being the most marked feature of the disease. He has, however, for many years been troubled with gout in the right foot, and the left foot is reported to have become affected in the same way. On this subject the *Cross Gazette* lately had a good deal to say. Violent onsets of the gout and intense nervous irritability, rendering sleep impossible, form, in fact, the malady which has, several times within the last few years, made it necessary for the Prince to withdraw from the capital to his country residence. This seems to be the plain prose or actual truth of the case, as it is spoken of among official people in Berlin and also among those doctors who are medically called in to see the Prince, or whose professional position renders them eligible to such a call. Perhaps we may add that those who admire the great man or who like his policy, accept the foregoing account of his bad health. But there are others, as we need hardly say. Whether informed by a friend or enemy, we know not, but the *New Free Press*, an ably written paper of Vienna, lately stated that Prince BISMARCK has the "fixed idea" that he has been poisoned, and is quite impatient of contradiction on the subject. In other words, he is so confident of the fact as to repel denial, or even doubt, with some show of indignation. Believing himself to be "the worst hated man between the Cattegat and the Tiber," and ranking Jesuits among his bitterest foes, perhaps it would not be surprising if the Chancellor entertained such a suspicion. Then, there are those who profess to think that the Prince suffers neither from poison nor from gout nor from nervous irritability, in any ordinary sense of any one of those words, but that he is laboring under a "Divine visitation." Such a stroke may take the form of any disease or the forms of all evil diseases, and not one of them be "medicable with herbs." Change of mind and spirit is, according to these doctors, the only remedy possible in the case.

On the other hand, some shrewd people express the opinion that BISMARCK is in excellent health, never better, and that the reports of his illness are spread abroad for the mere purpose of softening the minds of the opponents of his policy. The reports, they say, are just the Prince's mode of saying, "Take care, I am not well, I ought to be at Varzin, but am working away here out of love for my King and country; if you don't let me have my way, I will go to Varzin and leave you to get on as best you can, without me." If there were any truth in this theory, it would be curious. Some genuine admirers of the Prince think him quite capable of such artifice.

AN IMPORTANT decision, which will have a healthy effect upon the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade, and tend to discourage those cornering speculations which have been the disgrace of that market, was the other day rendered by the United States Circuit Court, in a case of a "put-holder's" claims against a certain estate. The court held that the transaction was "immoral and illegal," but inasmuch as Illinois has a statute on the subject of gambling, under which money paid can be recovered back, it allowed the claimants to prove their claims for the amount actually paid. This decision will tend to put a stop to the practice of mercantile blackleggism on the Grain Exchange of that city. Our own State, we believe, has a statute expressly prohibiting contracts of this character.

Prizes of two hundred dollars for the best essay on the manufacturing and handling of butter in all its details, one hundred and fifty dollars for the second best, and one hundred dollars for the third, have been offered. These essays must be sent to E. P. Wells, of Milwaukee, before the first of June.

The town of Fair Play, Colorado, is in a bad condition and cries for a car-load of marriageable girls to be sent there. The local paper says there is only one there now and she has been reduced to a skeleton courting the army of good looking bachelors. This is not fair play.

A painful foot and leg disease is prevalent among the New York horse-car drivers, caused by their standing uninterruptedly so many hours. The remedy proposed is a comfortable seat, which can be provided without at all interfering with their duties.

It is suggested that General Butler would make a good stage manager, because he always has a cast in his eye.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Distrust is the death of the soul, belief is its life.

When will winter leave off slapping spring in the face?

The weather is not yet sufficiently warm to alleviate the distress of early rising.

He has the largest life who lives nobly in the lives of the largest number of people.

An Eastern paper suggests that the crusaders adopt this motto: "The horn of the ungodly shall be put down."

All the magazines are stocked with articles for months ahead, and the deluge of manuscript is said to be fearful.

It is observed in Ohio that the wives of the defeated candidates for office accompany the crusaders since the election.

The carriage manufacturers complain that business is not driving this spring. They are beginning to get a little sulky.

The field for special journals or organs of trade interests seems to be increasing. The *Stationer*, a semi-monthly journal, is the last.

St. Louis is bragging that she only kills twenty in every one thousand persons in one year, while Chicago "gets away" with thirty.

Governor Ames, of Mississippi, follows the commendable example of President Grant, and opens no wine at his Executive receptions.

A very determined effort is going on in the Southeastern States to establish a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool.

If there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone it is when a line full of clothes comes down in the mud.

A Boston paper speaks of a recent entertainment as having been attended very largely by the *eclat* of the city. Try English next time.

"Mack," of the St. Louis *Globe*, is arranging for a lecture tour next winter, having for a topic "The Mysteries and Miseries of Journalism."

Bay St. Louis is in Louisiana, but the Brooklyn *Union* locates it in Missouri, which shows a knowledge of geography worthy of the London *Times*.

There were 12,864 patents issued last year; and though many of them were worthless, and many of minor value, the aggregate benefit is incalculable.

Of ninety-two Ohio towns heard from where elections were held on the 6th inst., sixty-three elected anti-temperance, and twenty-nine temperance tickets.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, authorizing the Librarian of that body to send books to Iceland. Greenland and the North Pole ought to be also included.

A demonstration is organizing at Washington to stop the profits made by sharpers, under the guise of patentees and patent lawyers, out of so-called infringements.

Expensive business. Getting born costs the people of the United States $220,095,000 annually; getting married, $250,000,000; getting buried, $73,839,450; total, $543,934,450.

An Indiana man who some years ago made an investment in a Pennsylvania oil well, which he had given up for lost, recently received notice of a dividend giving him $4,000.

Something new. A Troy paper, describing a new church, says: "On the north side of the pulpit is to be placed a window of stationary marble." Can't quite see through it.

With the exception of far-off Oregon, there will be no more elections held until after the adjournment of Congress. The Oregon State election occurs the first Monday in June.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and that country was almost as little known as the heart of Africa.

In Russia they have only one physician to every twenty thousand inhabitants. According to that ratio, we ought to have in Pittsburgh only seven or eight doctors. Happy Russia!

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frederick Seward is writing a biographical memoir of his father.

Bucetown, Kentucky, has a colored girl, nine years old, who remembers every word she ever hears read or spoken.

The Sultan of Turkey has received a compliment for which he should pay roundly. "Vice," says a writer, "has not blighted this man's face, or even made it unkindly."

Henry Taylor, an English writer, is preparing a new biography of Lord Byron, bringing fresh and authentic evidence to bear on the subject of Mrs. Stowe's scandal.

An Ohio man who at first opposed the woman's movement, now acknowledges that the closing of the saloons was a good thing. Instead of selling his vote for whisky, he got $2 50 for it, and has been able to buy a dog.

There are rumors that Senator Boutwell's ailments have taken a serious, even alarming turn. From what we learn as to the general character of his troubles, there are grave apprehensions that his active career is near an end.

Moncure D. Conway says of the late Dr. Strauss, that Strauss told him his motives in publishing his "Life of Jesus" were chiefly political, he believing it necessary to destroy the popular notion of the supernatural authority before the oppressive institutions of society could be overthrown.

The first intermarriage between the Swedish colonists in Aroostook county and native Americans took place, a few days ago, when Rev. Andrew Wiren, pastor of the Lutheran church at New Sweden, was married to a Miss Vaughn of Caribou. The couple will make a bridal tour to old Sweden.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has just made public a letter to several friends, declining to accept a candidacy for Congress, saying that, after belonging to the public for twenty years, he now belongs to his family. He has also found, he writes, "that the truest happiness in life is in being out of office, and master of one's own time and movements."

A Bostonian tells a rather amusing conversation of three men which he heard on one of the ferryboats just after Sumner's death. One inquired why the flags were at half mast; one of his companions didn't know; the third, however, said, "Sumner's dead." "But who is he?" asked the first two. "Oh!" replied the other, "He was a rich man; I believe he was a rich editor!"

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga county, is spoken of favorably for Congress.

Hon. C. W. Gillfillan, of Venango, wants it understood that he is not a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The Scranton *Times* recommends Hon. E. L. Dana, of Luzerne county, for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* having named H. B. Beardslee, of the *Luzerne Union*, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, that gentleman respectfully declines.

Hon. Warren J. Woodward is put forward by the bar and press of Berks county as the right man for the Democracy to nominate for Supreme Judge.

One Democratic exchange advances as an argument in favor of an early State Convention that the candidates are already sufficiently well known. Another exchange of the same stripe thinks the candidates named are too well known, and therefore advocates a late convention.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed delegates from Luzerne county, to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh in May next: H. B. Wright, John Handley, Frank Mosier, Ed. Shortz, E. P. Kinser, C. L. Lamberton, John Lynch, F. D. Collins, Stanley Woodward, William S. McLean and D. K. Morse.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, of Bedford county, requests the members to meet in the borough of Bedford on Tuesday evening, April 28th, to elect delegates to the State Convention, determine the time for holding the Republican County Convention and act upon other matters of interest to the party.

The Beaver Democratic organ, the *Star*, don't hanker after another dish of crow, as witness the following: We notice that in certain Democratic quarters a persistent effort is being made to forestall public opinion and desire, and again cohabit with the so-called Liberal Republicans. Now, we for one, earnestly enter our protest against any such consummation, as the offspring would only prove illegitimate, and we appeal to Democrats: Haven't we already swallowed quite enough "crow" from Greeley down? If, as we have reason to believe, the so-called Liberal Republicans (with a very few honorable exceptions) are merely captains without companies—office-seekers mainly—with too much "ancient political prejudice to vote for a Democrat," and selfishly determined to make "the tail wag the dog," please count us out from further subserviency to such political interests. We will cheerfully support any proper Liberal Republican for office, who unreservedly accepts the Democratic platform—but no more "Liberal Republicans," as such. In these times, whiffling, squeamish politicians stand back.

STATE NEWS.

They talk of having a dummy railway in Scranton.

Plumer, an oil town, is now declared to be "dead."

A stoneware factory is to be established in Williamsport.

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum will visit Europe next month.

Many new buildings will be erected in Titusville this season.

A gas company is being formed in Beaver, capital stock $22,000.

The State Medical Society will meet in Easton on the 13th of May.

Bucks county is to have a railroad from Pineville to Brownsburg.

The *Novelty* is a new paper at Lock Haven, W. H. Yardly, editor.

The Topton Iron Company will soon put their new furnace into blast.

There are nearly 4,000 children in the public schools of Harrisburg.

The Huntingdon Presbytery will convene at Williamsburg on the 14th inst.

The lumbermen of Jefferson county are filling great numbers of orders by rail.

Mrs. Kemp fell dead at her residence in Reading on the 9th, from heart disease.

The 7,000 people of Pottstown ate 35,000 eggs on Easter Sunday, at a cost of $641 74.

The Parker *Daily Journal* is no more. Its eventful career lasted just about a week.

Bellefonte has a handsome new post-office, with five hundred and forty-one lock-boxes.

The nail feeders at Hollidaysburg are on a strike, against the discharge of one of their number.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now carries emigrants from New York to Chicago for four dollars a head.

A majority of the children of Frankstown township, Blair county, are said to be wrestling with the whooping cough.

Jonas Kiefer, a farmer in Maxatawny township, Berks county, fell dead, a few days ago, of heart disease. He was seventy years old.

The postoffice at New Holland, Lancaster county, was robbed on the night of the 8th inst. of about $25 in money and three mail keys.

Arthur Cullum, Esq., died suddenly in Meadville on the 9th inst., of injuries received a few days previously by being thrown from a carriage.

A deer-horn was unearthed at Sunbury, on Monday last, bearing the inscription, "M. K., 1776." It was quite brittle, breaking with the least effort.

Rev. M. D. A. Steen has withdrawn his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Connesautville, and will continue in charge of the church.

Mrs. Sarah Reitmeyer, of Reading, retired to bed in apparently good health, on the night of the 8th inst., and was found dead an hour later. Heart disease.

Jacob Till and Charles F. Beckel are the survivors of a quartett of musicians who performed for fifty years on Easter morning at the Moravian church at Bethlehem.

There are seventeen collieries in operation along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and its branches, producing two thousand five hundred tons of coal per day.

The snow on the roof of a large building in Corry crushed in the walls on the 10th inst. Fortunately the building was unoccupied.

Mr. P. A. Joy, of Conemaugh township, Cambria county, lost two children by death from whooping-cough and catarrhal fever, within twenty-four hours of each other, last week.

A boy baby, born in Bedford, a few days ago, weighed nineteen pounds. It is usual to call upon envious neighbors to "beat" such phenomena; but it would be cruel in this case.

Judge A. J. Arnold, of McKean county, died at Port Allegheny on the 1st inst. He was an estimable and useful citizen, and formerly represented his district in the Legislature.

Hon. B. F. Meyers, of the *Patriot*, and State Printer for three years from July 1st next, has purchased the rear portion of the State Capital Hotel, and will fix it up for a State printing office.

Christian Hoffman, Sr., of Marietta, Lancaster county, was thrown from his carriage on the 1st inst., and received such injuries as caused his death on the 9th. He was sixty-five years old.

The puddlers of Harrisburg have returned to work, after a strike lasting four months, at the reduced wages offered them by the mill owners, and have agreed to abandon their trade's union.

Near Berlin, Somerset county, on Wednesday of last week, died Polly Weighley, at the green old age of nine-two years. She had resided on the same farm for a period of sixty-five years.

Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, of Scranton, was attacked by a vicious cow on the 8th inst., which struck her in the face with one of its horns, tearing it frightfully. It is thought her injuries will prove fatal.

The First National bank of Connesautville lost but $21,855 17 by the vagaries of D. D. Williams, the cashier, in the shape of defalcation and robbery. This, of course, does not include the loss of bonds of special depositors.

The Lebanon Manufacturing Company have received orders to furnish the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies one hundred box cars, two 60-ft horse-power engine, and six portable engines of eight horse-power each.

There is no flood in the river at Clearfield. The logs are being floated out by artificial or "splash" floods; that is, floods caused by building dams above where the logs are put in, and after the dams have filled with water, letting it escape through gates. In the woodman's lingo, these are called "splash dams."

At a prayer meeting of colored people in Erie, the decency and good order of the meeting being disturbed by a negro named Brown, whose prayers in public were only incoherent ravings, the pastor inquired: "What fool nigga's dat prayin down dar near de doe?" A dozen people replied with one voice: "It am brudduh Brown, sah." "Den," replied the pastor, "Brudda Brown subside, and let some one pray dat's better 'quainted wid de Lord!"

The coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the recent fire in Millerstown, signed the following verdict: "Upon due and careful examination of the facts connected with the death of the following individuals: Captain A. G. Oliver, George Deele, Norah Canty, Philip Martin, Sanford Acker, and an unknown man, of low stature, his first three remains being found in the ruins of the Central House, and the the last three in the ruins of the Hanlon House, we, the jury impanneled to inquire by what means the said persons came to their death, do find that death was caused accidentally by fire."

The Susquehanna *Gazette*, published at Susquehanna Depot, speaks in no very complimentary terms of the appearance or the demeanor of the military recently sent or duty to that vicinity. It is especially uncomplimentary to the Scranton "braves" whom it charges with "insulting citizens and causing forty times more disturbances than the strikers," and winds up by dubbing them "the Molly Maguires." It also charges the soldiers with breaking into several stores and stealing cigars, whisky, &c., *ad lib.* The same paper says "the Pittston company was well dressed, well drilled and orderly," but that the majority of the companies were "fearfully scaly."

The *Derrick's* Millerstown correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the great conflagration was caused by the carelessness of the hotel porter in leaving a lighted candle near the furnace when he shut off the gas after midnight. He is said to have been drinking freely for several days before, and his failure to attempt to escape when left locked in bed by a companion gives force to the report. In this case another dark addition must be made to the frightful list of sacrifices attributable to alcohol, and yet one more terribly-effective argument furnished in favor of a universal crusade against the destructive poison.

Linda Burleigh, a young colored woman of Bristol, Bucks county, encouraged the attentions of a young man against whom her father was strongly opposed; so the old man armed himself with a revolver, and went to the house where Linda was employed to shoot her. Entering the kitchen he fired at her, inflicting a slight flesh wound in her cheek. She dropped as if dead, and the old man went home and locked himself up for the purpose of committing suicide. He blazed away three times, hitting his head every time, but the pistol was too thick, or the powder too thin, so he gave it up as a bad job. The old fellow is thought to be crazy.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 11th says: A very singular and uncalled for shooting affair occurred at Griffin Corners, Green Ridge, on Thursday evening. A young man and girl entered the 6:15 cars on the Green Ridge line at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, on the evening above named. They were evidently lovers from their actions, being too affectionate for man and wife. When the car arrived at Griffin Corners, the loving pair alighted and started in the direction of Forest Hill cemetery. They had gone but a short distance when they halted and seemed to be talking quite seriously. Presently a little daughter of Mr. Thomas Price, on her way home from one of the neighbors, passed the couple. She had advanced but a few paces beyond where they were standing when she heard the report of a pistol and found that she was shot in the back. She had on a heavy woolen jacket which broke the force of the ball or the affair might have proved more serious. There can be no reason assigned for the shooting. The little girl says they had their back toward her when she passed them, and she said nothing to them or they to her. The parties were strangers. They were not known by any one in the car.

News reaches us from Mansfield, Tioga county, of a terrible accident that occurred there on Monday night, 7th instant. It seems that the oil house at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in that place has been torn down to give place to a better and safer building, the oil in the meantime being temporarily left out doors. At the time above stated a boy named Mattison, aged ten years, and an inmate of the Home, procured a basin of the fluid, brought it in the house, and was about to throw it in the stove, when the other boys prevented him. This made him angry, and he hit the basin with his knee spilling the liquid over his clothes, which were all of woolen material, thoroughly saturating them. He then asked one of the other boys to light him, he of course declining. It is supposed he lighted a stick and set himself on fire. He then ran into the gymnasium. The boys were greatly frightened, but one of them took an old pair of pants and tried to whip the fire out and the flames were extinguished, the skin on one side and leg hanging in shreds about his feet. His terrible sufferings and screams were appalling. Dr. Brown was called who dressed his wounds, and the sufferer on Tuesday was quite comfortable, but no hopes are entertained that he will recover.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery, the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all those components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

DISSOLUTION.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
The Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT H. PATTERSON and JOHN H. STEWART, under the firm name of ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN H. STEWART retiring. The Livery business will be continued at the old stand, No. 6 Seventh avenue, by ROBERT H. PATTERSON, who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON,
JOHN H. STEWART.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1874.

I RESPECTFULLY ASK FOR MY successor a continuance of the patronage of my friends and the public. JOHN H. STEWART.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Dr. N. P. Duffey and John Bell, under style of Dr. N. P. DUFFEY & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th day of March, 1874. The Veterinary Surgeon and Hospital Stable business will be continued by Dr. N. P. DUFFEY, at the old place, corner Penn avenue and Pearl street, Sixteenth ward, who alone is authorized to settle all accounts due to or by the late firm. Castration in Feet a specialty.
N. P. DUFFEY.
JOHN BELL.

GEO. WHALEY,
22 Diamond.
GROCERIES.

10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
11½ lbs Light Yellow Sugar	1 00
Maple Molasses per jug	1 25
2 lbs canned Standard Tomatoes	20
3 lbs canned Standard Peaches	30
3 lbs Canned Peaches	30
2 lbs Tomatoes	14
7 Bars Woman's Friend Soap	25
7 bars Rosin Soap	25
6 Bars Wax Soap	25
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	20
Winslow's Canned Corn	25
Jellies, two tumblers	25
Flour, per barrel	7 25

TTHS

JNO. J. McDERMOTT,
53 Ninth St., late Hand St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TEAS.
1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 212 Fifth Avenue Extension,
Formerly 16 Clark street.
Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES. RHEIN WINES, to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY.
ROBT. LIDDELL.....R. WATSON.
Phœnix Steam Brewery.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL,
OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

NEW CHROMO!
RETURNING FROM THE STORE.
A real Gem of a Picture, to be given away by the
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
26 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

George F. Shupert,
SIGN AND CARD PAINTER,
No. 1 SIXTH STREET, (Near Suspension Bridge,)
PITTSBURGH.
The original and only Advertiser on Mirrors.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
Pittsburgh Commission House,
305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, JR.,
Receives and Sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products.
Correspondence invited.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
SPECIALTIES.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes,
Combs, Pocket Books,
Imported Perfumes,
Cosmetics, Hair Oils,
Chamois Skins and
Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

REMOVALS.
Removal
TO NEW QUARTERS.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO'S
WHOLESALE
Brush & Notion House,
REMOVED TO
176 and 178 Wood St.,
WHERE WE INVITE OUR OLD CUSTOMERS TO CALL AND WHERE ALL NEW ONES WILL BE WELCOMED. TTHS

REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.
Will Open about APRIL 15TH at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. 4

MERCHANT TAILORS.
EXTENSIVE!
THE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR, AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER
FOR
SPRING SALES,
At No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Where a large collection of ALL GRADES O

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1874.

The opening of the week is marked by no considerable change in the status of the money market. Money continues in good demand with the supply scarcely adequate, but still not so limited but that good borrowers obtain at least all that they require for present demands.

Country accounts appear to be swelling their balances with their depositories in this city, marking the rapid settlement of real estate transactions throughout the interior, and exhibiting a tendency towards the ease which is the customary condition of the Pittsburgh banks during the summer solstice.

A few of the more "forehanded" of the banks in the smaller cities tributary to Pittsburgh are already in the field making their spring purchases of approved paper, which they as a rule calculate to carry until the needs of the harvest season make home requirements paramount with them.

In New York the stock market bears evidence of dullness, and a drooping tendency is observable, under the general impression that the President would veto the Senate bill if passed by the House. Delegations from all parts of the country have entered their protest against its approval by the President, without for the most part being able to give a reason for their action, regarding the whole measure as simply a scheme looking towards inflation of the currency.

The provisions of the bill are, requiring that four hundred millions of legal tenders shall be kept in circulation, and that the Secretary shall have no power to vary that amount beyond the requirement of a safe working currency balance. Added to this here is a clause with reference to banking, the discussion of which is of too great length for these columns. It may be safely predicted that whatever the fate of the present measures attracting the attention of Congress, the result of the debate in the House will be inflation in some way, although minor points will probably be submitted to a committee of conference from the two branches.

A rumor has prevailed in New York that the German government had ordered the sale in London of the United States bonds bought by them last year, but this is emphatically contradicted, and the bonds in question give the report the lie, by being the firmest in the market.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day, furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 6 Fourth avenue:

April 13, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
old	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
's, 1881, comp.	123⅛	.....	122⅝	.....	121⅞	.....
'65, 1862	118	.....	118	.....	118	.....
'65, 1864	119¼	.....	119¼	.....	119½	.....
'65, 1865	119⅝	.....	119⅝	.....	119⅝	.....
'65, 1865, new	119⅝	.....	119⅝	.....	119⅝	.....
'67, 1867	120	.....	120	.....	120	.....
'68, 1868	119⅝	.....	119⅝	.....	119⅝	.....
'10's	114⅝	.....	114⅝	.....	114⅝	.....
'40's, coupons	114⅝	.....	114⅝	.....	114⅝	.....
urrency 6's, new	115⅝	.....	115⅝	.....	115⅝	.....
ew 5 per cents	115⅝	.....	115⅝	.....	115⅝	.....
Western Union Tel.	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	27⅛
Panama	.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46⅞	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47⅝
Adams Express	.....	97	.....	98	.....	97
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	79	.....	77	.....	79
American Express	.....	62¾	.....	62¾	.....	63
United States Ex.	.....	116¾	.....	116¾	.....	116¾
New York Central	98⅜	98⅜	99½	99⅛	99⅝	99⅝
Erie	35⅞	36	36⅝	36⅜	37⅛	37⅛
Michigan Central	.....	85	.....	84	.....	85
Michigan Southern	75⅜	75⅝	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	76⅝
Illinois Central	.....	90	.....	90	.....	90
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	.....	89⅝	.....	89⅝	.....	89⅝
Chicago & Northw'n	52⅝	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53⅜	53⅜
Do. preferred	70	69⅝	.....	70½	.....	70⅝
Rock Island	101	100⅝	.....	101	101⅛	101⅛
St. Paul	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	42⅛
Do. preferred	.....	77	77⅛	.....	77⅛	.....
Fort Wayne	44⅛	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45¼	45¼
Toledo & St. Louis	.....	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	36⅜
Do. preferred	.....	94½	.....	94½	.....	94½
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅛	.....	29⅝	.....	29⅝	29⅝
Union Pacific	36⅜	36⅛	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝
Chicago & Alton	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C.	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hart'd & Erie	.....	15⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	126	126	126	126	127
Terre Haute	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Tennessee 6s, bonds	.....	.....	86	.....	87½	.....
Do. new	.....	.....	87	.....	87½	.....
South Carolina 6's	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	94¼	.....	94⅝	.....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	52
Pennsylvania scrip	98⅝
Reading	57⅝
United Companies of New Jersey	121½
Mill Creek	54
Lehigh Valley	60⅝
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92
Central Transportation Company	45¾
Empire Transportation Company	52

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 13, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The week opened with bright, cheerful weather, and trade generally seemed to feel its revivifying influence. At least there seemed to have sprung up a new impetus to trade which we trust is but the beginning of the era of bright and prosperous days for business men in all departments of manufactures, commerce and trade.

There have been some changes in bacon and provisions, which are noted below.

As a general thing the condition of the market are unchanged, though prices are firm at quotations.

Below we give the receipts of the principal articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,355	Apples, bbls	151
Corn, sacks	929	Potatoes, bush	1,156
Barley, sacks	1,000	Cheese, lbs	1,400
Butter, pkgs	37	Bacon, pcs	1,321

Below we give the wholesale prices unless special mention is made to the contrary:

FLOUR—The stock in this market is not large and prices are firm. Choice varieties are held at $4 00@5 50, inferior at lower figures.

APPLES BUTTER—Prices have advanced. We quote prime at 8c per gallon; fair to good 7c.

ASHES—Soda, refined, 5½c; crude, 5c; pearls, 7½@8c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BUTTER—There seems to be a disposition to run off stocks in anticipation of a decline in prices, there being more a fair prospect of both good rolls and good pasture in the country. We quote strictly prime at 30@32c, good to prime 26@28c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Extra sugar cured hams, per pound, 13c; canvassed 13½c; extra sugar cured shoulders, 9c; canvassed 10@10½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 12½c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 10½c; beef tongues, $7 00 ₱ doz.; bacon shoulders, 8½ lbs. &c; bacon rib sides, 9½c; bacon short rib sides, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10½c; mess pork, $18 50 ₱ bbl; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 10c ₱ lb; refined lard for summer use, in tierces, 10½c; to kettlebbls, 11½c; do buckets, 11¾c; do 5-lb cadies, 12½c; do 3-lb pails, 12½c; do 5-lb pails, 12½c; do 3-lb pails, 13c; hams sausage, 10c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 30 ₱ bush; mixed do $2 00@2 10.

BORAX—Sales are reported at 20@21c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 3, $1 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 ₱ doz; No. 5, $2 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks at 50@75 ₱ doz.

BRICK—In a jobbing way, from store, 25@30c ₱ dozen additional.

BAKER BAKING POWDER.—¼ ₱ cans $1 60 per dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $27 00; 10 ₱ cans, boxes, $49 00.

CANNED OIL—We quote from store at 14½c per gallon.

CORNED GOODS.—Peaches, No. 1, 4-4 heeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 8 ins base 8c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; to colored 28c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 16c.

COUNTRY BACON—Prices and firm and higher. We quote hams at 9½@10½c ₱ lb; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides 8½@8½c; shoulders 7@7½c.

COUNTRY LARD 9@10c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Prices have again advanced, and we quote choice varieties at $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or $6 00 ₱ crate.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, per doz., $2 25; 2 lbs peaches, $3 25; 2 lbs peaches, $2 40; 3 lbs pie peaches, $2 25; Winslow's corn, $2 75; Yarmouth corn, $2 75; Baltimore corn, $2 50.

CHEESE—Prices unchanged. New York Factory, in jobbing lots, 13½@10c ₱ lb; Ohio sweitzer 15@16c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of four dozen packages at $7 00@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 7½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; wine biscuit 7c; water crackers 7½@8c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny at $3 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Under light stock prices rule firm. Apples are held at 9c@10c ₱ lb; peaches, mixed, 16@17c; new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 16@17c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off to a considerable extent. This, with an active demand, has caused an advance in prices. We quote strictly fresh eggs at 16@17c ₱ dozen.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $22 No. 1 mess do, $21; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel will be held at $16 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges cod $6 50@7 00 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes $6, whole boxes $11. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@8 50; Lake trout $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, $9 ₱ box; No. 1, 55c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70@72c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The spring wheat new crop is coming in market, both local and country, is reported very active, and a steady demand for buyers is looked for from this until after the coming harvest. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: St. Louis spring wheat $6 00@7 50; red winter wheat $6 00; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00. Rye flour $5 00@5 60 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The demand for all goods in this line of trade are reported good. We quote as follows:

Roasted Coffee—Roasted coffee, 5 papers, 25c; Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk, 27c; Roasted Java coffee, in bulk 30c.

Green Coffee—Choice or fancy ₱ ₱. 29@30c; strictly prime ₱ ₱, 28@29c; Strictly good ₱ ₱, 27@28c; Fair ₱ ₱, 25@26c; Java ₱ ₱, 39@37c.

Sugar—Standard extra C, 10½c; Standard B, 10¾c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¾c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra C, 9¾c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Imperial 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong 50c@55c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 50@55c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 55c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—There seemed to be a better feeling and more business at the opening in the market this morning than there was at the close on Saturday. Advices from the West show a rising market, which will in due time have its effect here. The receipts, particularly of wheat, continue light, and the prices of all the cereals are unchanged. The following are the prices at which sales were made in this market: Wheat—white 1 at 99@1 05; red winter $1 50@1 55. Oats—mixed 56c; white 56c. Corn—ear, in bulk, 75c; in sacks, 77@78c; shelled, in elevator, 75c. Rye 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel. Barley nominal, 75c. Rye flour $5 00@5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 1873's 60@45c ₱ lb; 1872's at 25@30c. We are receiving rather light.

HAY—We are receiving rather light in this market; and track, $18@20 ₱ ton; wagon $24@25.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 80@90c ₱ gallon; No. 2, 60@65c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs, 1 ₱ gallon, in grain, 13@14c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Fine middlings, $18 ₱ ton; coarse do, $19; mixed, $19 00@20 00.

NAILS—Sales 60 per cent at $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl; 10 per cents, $5 00@5 50; 20 per cents, $5 50@6 00 ₱ keg; 30 per cents, $6 00@6 50 ₱ keg; 40 per cents, $6 50@7 00 ₱ keg; 50 per cents, $7 00@7 50 ₱ keg; 60 per cents, $7 50@8 00 ₱ keg; 70 per cents, $8 00@8 50 ₱ keg; 80 per cents, $8 50@9 00 ₱ keg; 90 per cents, $9 00@9 50 ₱ keg; 100 per cents, $9 50@10 00 ₱ keg; 120 per cents, $10 00@10 50 ₱ keg; 140 per cents, $10 50@11 00 ₱ keg; 160 per cents, $11 00@11 50 ₱ keg; 180 per cents, $11 50@12 00 ₱ keg; 200 per cents, $12 00@12 50 ₱ keg; 240 per cents, $12 50@13 00 ₱ keg; 300 per cents, $13 00@13 50 ₱ keg; 360 per cents, $13 50@14 00 ₱ keg; 400 per cents, $14 00@14 50 ₱ keg; 500 per cents, $14 50@15 00 ₱ keg; 600 per cents, $15 00@15 50 ₱ keg; 700 per cents, $15 50@16 00 ₱ keg; 800 per cents, $16 00@16 50 ₱ keg; 900 per cents, $16 50@17 00 ₱ keg; 1000 per cents, $17 00@17 50 ₱ keg; 1200 per cents, $17 50@18 00 ₱ keg; 1400 per cents, $18 00@18 50 ₱ keg; 1600 per cents, $18 50@19 00 ₱ keg; 1800 per cents, $19 00@19 50 ₱ keg; 2000 per cents,

CITY MATTERS.

The Controller and Prothonotary.

The County Controller yesterday refused to certify warrants in payment of the clerks in the Prothonotary's office, because Mr. Kennedy has refused to make return of the receipts on writs claimed by the State. Mr. Kennedy, however, proposes to pay his clerks until a settlement can be had; and if the pinch comes, he will ask for a *mandamus* on the Controller.

Another Barge Sunk.

About noon yesterday the towboat Oakland ran against the barge which was sunk on Saturday, at one of the piers of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad bridge at Steubenville, as reported in these columns yesterday, and another coal boat containing twenty thousand bushels of coal was sunk. Both sunken barges are just below the bridge a little to the left of the channel, making navigation dangerous.

Homœpathic Hospital and Dispensary.

The eighth annual meeting of contributors to this institution, will be held at the hospital, this (Tuesday) evening, April 14th, at 7 o'clock P. M. Brief addresses will be made, the annual reports presented and business of great importance offered for consideration. Eight trustees are to be elected for three years, and officers chosen for the ensuing year. Friends are invited to be present. Refreshments will be provided by the Ladies' Association of the Hospital.

Alleged Violation of the Sunday Law.

Officer Hayes, of Allegheny, yesterday made information before Acting Mayor Neillie against John Featherson, proprietor of a saloon on the corner of Ohio street and Cedar avenue, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. Featherson waived a hearing and entered bail for court. The same charges have also been preferred against Albert Ottermot and George Sternagle of that city, and they will have a hearing before Acting Mayor Neillie at four o'clock this afternoon. Sternagle's saloon is on Ohio street near Madison avenue, and Sternagle's *is* on the corner of Liberty and Chestnut streets.

The Skinner Ladder Trial.

At ten o'clock this morning the new hook and ladder truck of the fire department—the Skinner patent—is to be tried at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. As already reported, the ladders when extended at full length, reach to a height of eighty-five feet, and are supported by guy ropes from the wheels of the vehicle. The trial will be an interesting one, and if successful as is claimed, the addition of the apparatus to our department will be a valuable one. It has been a question in the department as to who would be most injurious to first mount the ladder. Perhaps Mr. Skinner, the patentee, will be allowed the privilege.

Fire in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Frank McDowell, who resides on Jackson street, Allegheny, near the Friendship engine house, had occasion to leave her house for a few moments and locked the door to keep the children in. During her absence a little boy threw a shovel full of burning coals into some husks which had been emptied upon floor, but fortunately Mrs. McDowell returned before the flames had gained much headway. She summoned the aid of the Friendship Company, and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. No alarm was sounded.

The Allegheny Branch of the W. C. T. U.

At a meeting of the Allegheny branch of the Women's Temperance Union, held on saturday, April 11, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Mayor of Allegheny City has seceded to the Women's Temperance Union of said city the protection of the law whilst engaged in an endeavor to abate the greatest evil under which the society now labors; therefore

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this branch be tendered to His Honor, with the assurance that this act must secure for him the respect and good-will of all interested in this great cause.

Resolved, That earnest prayers for a speedy restoration to health, and a life of prosperity and happiness shall be offered daily in his behalf.

Resolved, That the women composing this band, desire to express their gratitude to the policemen who have protected them from all annoyance when on the streets.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Honor, the Mayor, the Chief of Police and the daily papers.

Returns Under the Fee Bill.

Controller Warner exhibits the following summary of the profits to the county treasury under the fee bill, for the month of March:

Gain in office of Prothonotary	$ 150 87
Gain in Sheriff's office	464 28
Gain in Coroner's office	36 59
Gain in Recorder's office	1,049 00
	$1,791 41
Less loss of District Attorney's fees	96 33
Net gain to county	$1,695 08

In the addition to the above, the District Attorney returned as forfeited recognizances collected, $250.

The Sheriff returned for advertising collected for the county $585 00
Fines 740 00
Verdict fees 272 00

The return of the Prothonotary is not included in the foregoing report, for the reason that the Controller has not received the return of that official, in consequence of the State tax being omitted from the receipts.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Boucicault's drama, "The Long Strike," was produced here last night, Mr. J. H. Stoddart as *Moneypenny*. The play develops a strike of mill hands, the murder of one of the employers who was compassing the ruin of the daughter of a workman, the arrest of the girl's lover as the murderer, and his acquittal of the charge through the efforts of *Moneypenny*, an honest though decidedly eccentric lawyer. It requires the first two acts to prepare the way for the appearance of the lawyer, and the company which will support Mr. Stoddart do their several parts well, though not better than the Opera House people could if we drove the same work. The remaining three acts depend for their interest on Mr. Stoddart's efforts. This gentleman made a most favorable impression. Indeed, his performance was one of the very best pieces of character acting we have ever had. The acts seemed too short, and the audience would have been pleased to see more of the energetic lawyer. This character, which Mr. Stoddart has played so often, he has brought to perfection. So much is it done, it would be a severe impersonations; and, if the situation gave scope for more emotion, it would be the most striking worthy of Jefferson. The only unpleasant feature of the evening was *Moneypenny's* tendency to pronounce, Anglo-Saxon fashion, every like something worse, and his frequent use of less objectionable configurations. If Mr. Stoddart would prune his part of these excrescences, he would do a substantial favor to himself and his audiences. As the fame of this engagement goes abroad, the houses will increase till, towards the end, some of the standing room approaching a triumph will crown the endeavors of the New York company. The same play will be repeated this evening.

City Mortality.

Following is the report of Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, for the week ending April 11th. The total number of deaths was 50 of which 32 were males, 18 females 49 were white and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Alcoholism, 2; accidents, 1; railroad accidents, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; softening of brain, 3; capillary bronchitis, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 1; diphtheria, 2; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; emphysema, 1; epilepsy, 1; acute enteritis; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; heart disease not specified, 1; hematemesis, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; hydrothorax, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; measles, 1; old age, 6; general paralysis, 1; pneumonitis, 3; pneumonia, lobular 1; scrofula, 2; traumatic tetanus, 1; total 50.

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hock, of Allegheny, reports that during the week there were twenty-nine deaths in that city, of which eighteen were male, eleven female; twenty-eight were white and one colored. The diseases were: Convulsions, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; stillborn, 3; heart disease, 3; pneumonia, 2; diphtheria, 2; consumption, 3; inflammation of the brain, hæmorrhage of, 1; bronchitis, 1; softening of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; measles, 1; old age, 6; general paralysis, 1; pneumonitis, 3; pneumonia, lobular 1; scrofula, 2; traumatic tetanus, 1; total 50.

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hock, of Allegheny, reports that during the week there were twenty-nine deaths in that city, of which eighteen were male, eleven female; twenty-eight were white and one colored. The diseases were: Convulsions, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; stillborn, 3; heart disease, 3; pneumonia, 2; diphtheria, 2; consumption, 3; inflammation of the brain, hæmorrhage of, 1; bronchitis, 1; softening of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; measles, 1; old age, 6; general paralysis, 1; pneumonitis, 3; pneumonia, lobular 1; scrofula, 2; traumatic tetanus, 1; total 50.

ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

An Interesting Meeting.

THE WATER COMMISSION CONTRACTS SUSTAINED.

MR. M'CARTHY PROMISES THAT THE LEGAL QUESTION SHALL BE PUSHED TO CONCLUSION---THE ORMSBY ENGINE HOUSE DIFFICULTY ---THE WATER WORKS ORDINANCE ---NO GENERAL MANAGER TO BE ELECTED.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order soon after two o'clock, Dr. Gross in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

Mr. McKee, on a question of privilege, asked leave to move a reconsideration of the Liberty avenue ordinance, to change the grade.

The question of privilege was denied, the motion not being proper as such question.

Mr. Watson moved a suspension of the rules which was not sustained.

Mr. Keehler presented an ordinance granting David Witmeyer privilege to repair frame building. Passed finally.

Mr. Chalmers, from the Water Committee, presented a report covering the letting of the boiler contract, as has already been published.

Mr. Breed objected to approval, and said that the style of boiler was bad—the next worst, he said, that we have in use. He thought a better kind of boiler could be procured, and he objected to getting thirty-two boilers when he understood that sixteen would be enough. He also thought that the price was too low.

Mr. Chalmers replied to the objections.

On motion the action of the committee was approved.

Mr. Liddell, petition of Henry Vogle asking privilege to erect a wooden building. Referred.

Mr. Watson remonstrance of citizens of the Sixteenth ward against the acceptance of the bond and plat of Mr. R. H. Smith. Accepted.

Mr. Watson moved a suspension of the rules to consideration of the acceptance. Lost.

Mr. R. B. Brown ordinance re-locating portion of Grandview avenue. Referred to the survey Committee.

Mr. Atterbury, petition for privilege to erect a wooden building. Referred.

Mr. Fetterman, petition for the opening and improvement of Virginia, St. Clair and other streets twenty second ward. Referred.

Mr. McKee petition for location streets in thirty-fourth ward. Referred.

THE WATER COMMISSION CONTRACTS.

Mr. McCune presented a communication from the Controller as follows:

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, April 13, 1874.

To Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN—The Water Committee have certified to me for payment of claims arising under contract entered into by the late Water Commission. On receiving the certificates that the committee would have been sufficient authority for me for payment, but since questions have arisen as to the validity of these important contracts and claims, I deem it my duty to refer the matter and claims to your honorable bodies for approval or disapproval.

I herewith transmit a resolution for your action, and ask its early consideration.

Very respectfully,
R. M. SNODGRASS, City Controller.

THE RESOLUTION.

Following is the resolution referred to by the Controller:

A joint resolution approving the contracts entered into by the late Water Commission, in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, with Andrew Fisher and Brother, A. Mehaffey, Henry, C. Howard & Son, and J. R. Hutchinson & Co., directing the Controller to issue certificates for money's due under the same.

Resolved, etc., that the contracts entered into by the Water Commission in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, with Andrew Hartupee, Wm. Smith, Wray & McIlhenny, C. Howard, & Sons, and J. R. Hutchinson & Co., be and are hereby approved and declared to have the same force and effect as if entered into by said Councils; and the City Controller is hereby directed to issue his certificate to the Mayor for warrants for all orders drawn on said contractors by virtue of said contracts upon the certificate of the Water Committee as to the correctness of the claims, and upon compliance with the requirements of the ordinance creating the Water Commission, passed March 30, 1874, entitled "an ordinance providing for the completion of the new Water Works," and to the Mayor to countersign and issue the warrants of the city to the parties, and that the moneys necessary be retained be the said certificates of the Controller.

OPINION OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

The Clerk also read the following:

Thomas M. Bigham, City Attorney:

SIR: Please advise me, as City Controller, whether I would be justified in issuing certificates for money under the late Water Commission contracts, in view of the questions recently raised as to their validity.

Very respectfully yours,
R. M. SNODGRASS, City Controller.

REPLY OF THE ATTORNEY.

PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1874.

R. M. Snodgrass, Esq., City Controller:

SIR: By the 7th section of the ordinance of Councils defining the duties of the City Controller (passed on last Friday), you are made the judge of the correctness and validity of claims against the city presented to you for payment.

The approval by Councils of the Water Commissioners' contracts will go far to relieve you responsibility, if any attach to you, by reason of your actions. Respectfully,

THOS. M. BIGHAM, City Attorney.

RECEPTION OF THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. McCune said that the Controller desired to have action by Councils as to relieve him of such great responsibility while there is even a question raised. Mr. McCune moved a suspension of the rules and that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. McCarthy demanded a call of the ayes and nays on the supension of the rules. The ayes and nays were called, and resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Brann, Breed, B. R. Brown, Calvin, Chalmers, Clark, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Fetterman, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Herron, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Keebler, Jones, Lanfman, Liddell, Lloyd, Macfarlane, Minaick, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McClurg, McCune, McKee, Rayburn, Scully, Watson, Zern, Gross—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Elder, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neil, Rafferty—5.

Mr. Calvin called for a report from the Finance Committee in reference to the request of the depositors of the Nation Trust Company, asking the city to waive their claim on the first dividend of the company, and to allow the depositors to get their money.

Mr. McCune explained that the proposition had been discussed, submitted to the City Solicitor, and as soon as the legal status of the city with reference to it had been ascertained, the Finance Committee would decide the question.

Mr. Chalmers, from the Water Committee, presented a bill for $3,000 from the Monongahela Water Works. The Committee recommended that Councils order the bill paid out of Sinking Fund. Referred back to the Water Committee.

Mr. Chalmers also offered the report of the Water Committee in reference to offices and salaries, as follows:

One mechanical engineer	$4,000
One assistant engineer	2,000
One civil engineer	4,000
One assistant civil engineer	2,000
One clerk	1,500

Report received and adopted.

An ordinance repealing those portions of the ordinance for the extension of water works, that called for the election of a General Manager and defining his duties; also repealing such portions of the ordinance as compelled the letting of contracts for laying water pipes by contract.

Mr. Chalmers said they could do better by having the pipes laid under the supervision of city officers and under their direct orders.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the propriety of abolishing the proposed office of General Manager. The ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Dannells, a resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of the contractors on Devillers street for $4,000. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Doyle offered the report of the Committee on Markets for the month of March. Accepted.

Mr. Zern, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, offered the following ordinances, which were disposed of as noted: Ordinances granting C. Miller and Lewis Alerin permission to erect wooden buildings; ordinances passed finally.

Mr. Lanfman, report of the Road Committee recommending ordinances for opening of Isabella street. Objected to and laid over. Grading Isabella street, passed. Grading Jackson street. Passed finally.

The rules were suspended to take up viewers' reports.

Report on Spring alley sewer approved. Reports of viewers on sewer in Penn avenue, Hazel and Clark streets, Penn street, Twenty-seventh street, Thirty-third street, were all approved.

The Chair announced that he had appointed Mr. J. H. Jones on the Finance and Water Committees, and Mr. Hays on the Bridge Committee, subject to the approval of Councils.

The appointments were approved.

Mr. Dannells called up the ordinance fixing the grade of Locust street. In C. C. passed. S. C. on second reading. Taken up and passed finally.

Mr. Breed presented a petition for water pipe on Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. McClurg offered the report from the special committee on the petition for vacating and leaving of Sarah street, recommending that the work be postponed for the present year. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

Common Council met at a quarter past two o'clock, President Negley in the chair, and all the members being present except Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On the call of the wards the following business was presented:

By Mr. Fuhs—Resolution for a joint special committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council on rental of the Twenty-fourth ward engine house, with authority to investigate the questions at issue between the Fire Commissioner and the Committee on City Property touching its ownership.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Fulton, West and Thomas on the part of Common Council.

By the same, petition for opening of Elizabeth avenue. Referred.

By Mr. Thompson, petition for re-numbering houses on Penn avenue. Referred.

By Mr. Rush—Ordinance granting John Connor right to erect frame addition to building on Corbett alley. Referred to the committee of the Twenty-sixth ward. Referred.

By Mr. Fox—Petitions for vacating Cole street from Sumner to Francis streets, Thirteenth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

By Mr. Fox—Petitions for water main on Charlotte street, and for a sewer on Thirty-sixth street, resolutions of previous session in favor of. Both were referred to appropriate committees.

By Mr. Eppin—Remonstrance against locating May street. Referred.

By Mr. Brown—Petition for grading and paving on Gardner alley. Referred.

By Mr. Scott—Petition for a sewer on Almond alley, and resolution authorizing the Board of Viewers to assess damages on School alley, Seventeenth ward. The petition was referred and the resolution passed.

By Mr. West—Ordinance for grading of Summer street, Sixth ward. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Wood—Ordinance to secure permanence of street grades. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Robinson—Resolution instructing the City Attorney to investigate and report what rights the city has from high to low water marks from the bridge to city line at Temperanceville. Referred to City Attorney.

Mr. Fox—Resolution instructing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacant seat from the second ward. Passed finally.

NEW STREETS.

Mr. Fulton, from the Street Committee, reported the following ordinances:

Opening Brownsville avenue from Carson street to Wharf, Birmingham; also opening avenue from Brownsville avenue to city line; Gray street, connecting Brownsville avenue with street; Norton avenue from Cowan to Short street; Dilworth street from Gray to Ennis streets; Bidwell street from Cowan to Short street; short street from Southern to Norton avenue. All passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Fulton also offered the following ordinances:

Grading, paving and curbing Edwards alley, from seventeenth to Eighteenth street. Passed finally.

Grading, paving and curbing Duquesne Way, from Fourth street to Evans alley. Laid over.

Also, regrading repaving and recurbing Diamond Square. Passed finally.

Also, the following: Grading, paving and curbing Bates alley, from Locust alley to Wolf street; grading and curbing Bates alley, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; grading Spring alley, from Liberty avenue to Oak alley; grading McCord street, from Barry street to McClurg's line.

For a sewer on Redoubt alley, from Second to Fourth avenue; another on Dinwiddie street, from Second to Fifth avenue; on the rear of Fourth avenue, from Decatur street to the rear of property of John F. Muller. All passed finally.

Also, for board walks on Yard's alley, from Brownsville avenue to the line of Penn avenue, Seventh ward; on an alley from Railroad street to Brownsville avenue, Twenty-seventh ward; grading Spring alley, from Liberty avenue to Manor line, Twenty-seventh ward. All passed finally.

STREET SURVEYS.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented the following ordinances:

Establishing Liberty avenue, Twenty-first ward, passed finally; extending Clarissa street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue, passed finally; establishing the grade of Lathrop street, passed finally; establishing grade of Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick street to eastern terminus of Bedford avenue, passed finally; straightening Soho, Emmett and Wadsworth streets, passed finally; locating Ewing avenue, passed finally; widening Race and Arch streets from Fifth avenue to Diamond, laid over; locating Grand avenue, passed finally; changing location line of Chamberlain avenue, passed finally; widening River avenue from Staten street to Butler street extension, passed finally.

FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Duff presented the annual report of the Police Committee for the year 1873. Received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Fulton, the Printing Committee were instructed to have three hundred copies of the report printed.

Mr. Thmsen, from the Monongahela Wharf Committee, and Mr. Fox, from the Printing Committee, presented their monthly reports, which were received.

The latter also offered a resolution referring all matters connected with city printing outside of the contracts of Mr. Fox, to the Printing Committee, with power to act. Adopted.

SECOND AVENUE.

Mr. Cunningham, from the special committee on the matter of possible, asked for the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the powers and authority of the Water Committee be conferred on the adjustment of the differences existing between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and the Commissioners for the improvement of Second avenue so as to extend and enlarged as to include all points of differences between the city, the railroad company and the Second avenue property holders, from Grant street to city line above Nine Mile Run. Adopted.

The ordinance creating the office of Assistant Clerk to the Mayor, and fixing the duties of the same, and the manner to go through the courts, and he wanted it distinctly understood that whatever the action of Councils, the due course of law would be gone through with. It was a question with him if Councilmen would not be liable personally.

Mr. Rafferty moved that he would vote against the payment for the fulfillment of any unexecuted contract, from what had been learned he thought this matter ought to be decided by the courts.

Mr. O'Neill said that, as a member of this body had brought the matter into court, he would ask the ayes and nays on the motion to authorize the suit.

The Chair stated that the ayes and nays could not be called on a question of this kind.

Mr. McCandless thought the bill for pipes not ordered under contract was an objection to the resolution.

Mr. Jones said he had high authority for saying that this was a mistake, that all pipe, except sixteen pieces of thirty-eight inch, had been delivered and supplied under contract and by due course of law. The sixteen pieces were ordered by the City Engineer for special use, and will cost about $4,000. If not, the parties furnishing it about $5,000, so that they really lost money.

Mr. Hunter said that all the pipe had been delivered under contract. He had made particular inquiry, and the Civil Engineer had given him full information that satisfied him that the contractors had acted entirely under the contract.

A PROVISO OFFERED.

Mr. McCune said that he did not understand that the resolution authorized the payment of any bills not furnished under contract.

It ratifies the contract made by the Commission, and only bills incurred under the contract could be paid. He had failed to see any charge of fraud in the making of the contract, and while it was unfortunate for the city because of the fall in the price of metals, he believed that it would be dishonorable for Councils to break faith. He believed under the circumstances that it would be wrong and unjust to withhold payment.

Mr. McCune to satisfy some members, moved an amendment in the shape of a proviso, as follows:

Provided, however, That this resolution shall not warrant the payment of any bills for pipe or other material not included in the contracts which are hereby ratified.

Mr. McCarthy reiterated the statement that over nine hundred and twenty tons of pipe had been charged which were not furnished under contract. He said that any one could see this fact over the signature of the Civil Engineer.

Mr. Littell took the floor, and in a lengthy speech urged the passage of the resolution. He strongly argued in favor of payment of just dues by the city, and considered that no business man would think it moral to break such a contract. The supplies had been furnished and the contractors ought not to be ruined or damaged by further delay in payment of their bills. He thought it would be a disgrace to the city. He defended the City Solicitor had given an opinion that the contracts were illegal.

Mr. Jones stated that the delivery of pipe, size and kind, can only be understood by examination of the contract. He was satisfied that the contract was fairly made and carried out.

The question being called the amendment was adopted with but a few votes in the negative.

The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted, and a motion of Mr. Aiken that the committee of the whole should arise, and report their action was carried.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The committee rose and their action being reported,

Mr. McCune moved the adoption of the report as amended, under a call of the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Braun, Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Clark, Dannells, Dorrington, Doyle, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Herron, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Keebler, Jones, Lanfman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Minaick, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McClurg, McCune, McKee, Rayburn, Scully, Watson, Zern, Gross—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Elder, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neil, Rafferty—5.

Mr. Littell called for a report from the Finance Committee in reference to the request of the depositors of the Nation Trust Company, asking the city to waive their claim on the first dividend of the company, and to allow the depositors to get their money.

Mr. McCune explained that the proposition had been discussed, submitted to the City Solicitor, and as soon as the legal status of the city with reference to it had been ascertained, the Finance Committee would decide the question.

Mr. Chalmers, from the Water Committee, presented a bill for $3,000 from the Monongahela Water Works. The Committee recommended that Councils order the bill paid out of Sinking Fund. Referred back to the Water Committee.

Mr. Chalmers also offered the report of the Water Committee in reference to offices and

THE CRUSADE RESUMED.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERANCE WORK.

FIVE SALOONS VISITED BY THE CRUSADERS--PROTECTION OF THE POLICE EXTENDED THE LADIES--ONE PROPRIETOR PROMISES TO QUIT THE BUSINESS.

The beautiful weather yesterday was apparently most favorable to a successful crusade. This, together with the desire of the ladies to avoid showing any lack of zeal for the cause, brought forth an unusually large number of them to the morning's meeting at the Alliance rooms. Many who would otherwise have remained at home put in a prompt appearance at the rooms because they feared their absence might possibly be attributed to a fear of arrest. The resolution of the liquor dealers together with the proclamation of the Mayor, they said, might have seemed to have turned them from their course had they not been there. Accordingly the attendance at the meeting for consultation was greater than at any previous meeting for the same purpose.

PROTECTION ASKED FROM THE MAYOR.

Soon after the ladies began to congregate, a committee of gentlemen, at the request of Mrs. President Collins, called on Mayor Blackmore at his house and requested the promise of protection from the police of the city. His Honor assured the committee that he would send a squad of police to protect them, and that he would give them instructions as to their duty. This report, when made to the leaders, was received with enthusiasm, and seemed to cause renewed confidence among the crusaders.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Collins, the President announced that they would hear any remarks or suggestions during the brief period which ensued before they started out.

THE YOUNG LADIES' DUTIES.

Mrs. Hubley of East Liberty made a few remarks with regard to the persons who should participate actively in the crusade. She thought it inexpedient for the young ladies to go out, at present, and suggested that they remain in the room and hold prayer meeting.

Remarks were made by Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Cormany, each of whom was in favor of the young ladies accompany the crusading parties at first, after some further discussion Mrs. Hubley expressed a regret at having introduced the matter.

At this point the names of a committee of ladies appointed to ascertain which proprietors would submit to the crusade were returned with the report that they were at liberty to visit Trimble's saloon, on Penn avenue, near Seventh street, and the St. Clair Hotel at the corner of Sixth and Penn streets.

After singing a hymn, remarks were called for.

Mrs. Vanhorn, arose first at a needed time, and of leourse attracted great attention. She said that the greatest encouragement she had seen in this temperance organization of a boys club for prayer and work in the temperance cause. She urged all young men to join the work and aid the ladies in their efforts; now is the time, she said, Satan is working and doing all he can. Last Sunday the saloons were open and the evil fluid was given out. Mrs. V. thought that the work so far was encouraging, and it was only necessary to persist and and success would be obtained.

After prayer by Mrs. Tate,

Rev. Mr. Collins addressed the meeting. He felt from the character of the remarks and the prayer just heard, that it was in order to give words of encouragement to the ladies who are now progressing so nobly in their work. He had just had a letter from a friend traveling, who is now engaged in temperance work so far successful, viz: he thinks that when licensed, the liquor men had a right to certain protection. The writer, however, says that it is by no means that the traffic has been reduced one-half through the West since last February, when he left here.

The President announced that a mass meeting would be held in the Fourth avenue M. E. church, and at the United Presbyterian church, Rev. Knox, Elsworth ward.

"All hail! the power of Jesus' name" was then sung, after which Rev. Mr. Butts addressed the meeting. He said that he considered it expected to see the success of the temperance movement. He had signed the first pledge under the old Washingtonian movement, now he was a boy, and he had signed every one ever presented to him since. He thought that boys come from a saloon, he felt that it was from the jaws of death and the mouth of hell. He could tell how men became drunkards—it was by drinking whisky. To reform is to quit drinking whisky! He had come to the conclusion some time since that if the women of America determined to put a stop to the whisky traffic, why it would stop. [Applause]. Oh God and the ladies had signed it, it must go so far as he knew no better way to put down the whisky traffic than by prayer.

Rev. Miller next made a few remarks. He was much pleased with the ladies' movement, the work had his earnest sympathies. In regard to alcohol, he said it could be shown that it is a poison. That it is not a food, and that the highest medical authorities have shown that it is not a necessity. Some one had inquired in the afternoon's work. It was finally decided that the ladies of the Fifth ward should go out should be divided into two bands and programmes of places to be visited were agreed upon and approved. The first division, consisting of twenty ladies, started out under the leadership of Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Black. They proceeded directly to

THE SAMPLE ROOM

on Wood street, near Fifth avenue, kept by Mr. John A. Woods, where they were permitted to enter without objection from the proprietor, and took up their position at the counter of the bar in the back room.

The exercises opened with the Hymn "Jesus died for sinners," following by reading of scriptural selections by Mrs. Collins. Mrs. Youngson then led in prayer which was listened to with marked attention by a large number of the patrons of the establishment. The exercises were continued, uninterruptedly, for about twenty minutes.

During the services Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Black had a consultation with Mr. Wood the proprietor. He objected to signing the pledge but offered to quit the business provided Mrs. Black, who is owner of the building in which the saloon is kept, would purchase his lease and pay the expense incurred by him in altering the house so as to convert it to free use. To this proposition Mrs. Black readily assented, and said she would immediately send her son around to see him and have the matter fully agree. Mr. Wood then replied that she should do so, and said he would follow Mr. Black the justice to that he purchased the lease of the house from Mr. Buckalew who in turn purchased it from Mr. Negley after the latter had been rented with the understanding that it should be devoted to that business. This closed the visit.

In the meantime the second division, with Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Morgan as leaders, had marched up Penn avenue to Seventh street, thence down Wood street and up Fifth avenue. The procession quickly attracted a large crowd when it reached Fifth avenue, but the number soon swelled to one of 1,000 or more. Last admittance to the Sample Room, rushed after the second division when it turned up the latter thoroughfare, so that the crowd at last was immense. By mistake the ladies entered the saloon under the rooms formerly occupied by Stephenson, Kerr & Co., on Fifth avenue. Owing to the misunderstanding there was no prayer meeting held, and as soon as the door leading to the saloon and the crowd rushed in, greatly to the discomfiture of several ladies who had entered by mistake. One lady was forced against the wall of the building and pinned there so firmly that for a time she was unable to move and burst into tears. Another lady, who had been attracted by curiosity, was thrown down in the crowd and jostled about, and her child was nearly forced from her arms by the rough men elbowing their way into the room.

The crusaders were not permitted to hold services in the saloon, and finally made their way out and proceeded to

THE PLACE,

a saloon kept by Mr. George Pittfield, on Smithfield street, opposite Municipal Hall. Here they were permitted to enter, and after the usual religious exercises were concluded, Mrs. Gormley and Mrs. Hill each made addresses to the proprietor, who was present but found no one willing to sign the pledge. Mr. Pittfield was also requested to place his signature to the paper, but politely declined. The ladies then thanked the proprietor for closing his saloon, and requested him to attend services in his house, and were about to retire when a young man, who apparently was actuated by the best of motives, approached and asked the ladies. He heroically granted that they were actuated by proper motives, but condemned their method of procedure. Several of the fair visitors, greatly discomfited the youth by their replies, finally marched back out the saloon and, followed by the crowd, returned to the Alliance rooms.

The first division, after leaving Mr. Woods establishment, called at

THE WHITE HOUSE,

on Fifth avenue, Mr. Sproul, proprietor. Admittance was extended to the ladies here also, and they were shown to the back parlor of the room, where they conducted their religious services. Their prayers were not so respectfully listened to as those offered at Mr. Pittfield's saloon, nor indeed was the bar closed during the ladies' stay there. A large crowd had also assembled, and numbers were drinking during the entire services. Mr. Sproul was requested to sign the pledge, as were also a number of those in the saloon, but the entreaties of the ladies were of no avail. After returning their thanks to the proprietor, and distributing a lot of temperance tracts, the ladies marched out of the saloon and repaired to their headquarters to compare notes with the members of the second division. Here a hymn was sung, after which, for half an hour, when devotional exercises were resumed, after which the ladies adjourned, to continue the campaign this morning.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Thirty-fourth Ward Report—Additional Appeals—A Closing-up Resolution.

The Board met yesterday, Mr. S. B. McElroy, Jr. in the chair.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

The report of the Thirty-forth ward Special Committee, Mr. Hemingway, was presented and accepted. The following is the front foot schedule:

Carson street, from High street to River, and from Canal line to Lorenz & Wightman, $150

From line of Lorenz & Wightman's to line of Painter & Sons, $135.

From line of Painter & sons to line of Brooks, Ballantine & Co., $125.

From line of Brooks, Ballantine & Co., to Saw Mill Run, $110.

James Wood & son, acres, $12,000.

James Wood's heirs, one lot, $8,000.

S. P. Ross, one lot, $8,000.

Mrs. Polly Black, one-half acre, $5,000.

Wm. Nolty, three lots, $1,000.

West End Bank, one lot, $600.

PROPERTY EXEMPT.

Pan Handle Railroad, 12,264 feet, $736 60.

Brick School House and lot, $8,000.

Frame church, $500.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD APPEALS.

Appeal of Martin Flatley, frame house: assessment reduced from $4,500 to $2,700.

Appeal of R. B. Barnett, on house and lot. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of S. P. Shriver; assessment on stable reduced from $500 to $200.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

On motion the Fourteenth ward report was re-opened and one appeal—John Arthurs—heard and dismissed.

NEARING THE END.

Mr. Strain, of the Fifth ward, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all wards now in the hands of committees be required to report on or before next Monday, the 20th inst., and if not, to be closed by the Board.

Adjourned.

No Business Meeting To-day.

Mrs. Collins, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, announced last evening that the regular business meeting intended for to-day would be omitted. The meeting last evening was one of both business and discussion, and the ladies, as is stated, intend to continue the outdoor crusade every day this week, to-day's meeting will not be held.

Burglar Arrested.

About eight o'clock last evening James Brown broke into G. M. Hoster's leather store No. 220 Liberty street, and was coming out the door with a large roll of the most valuable leather to be obtained at the store, when Officer Mulvaney observed him. The thief ran back into the room and up to the third story of the building where the officer caught him.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

MASS MEETING LAST EVENING.

THE ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

BUSINESS MEETINGS TO BE SUSPENDED

OUTDOOR WORK TO CONTINUE.

Another mass meeting in favor of the temperance movement was held last evening, at Smithfield M. E. church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, and the house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Collins, promptly at the hour. She announced that a meeting would be held this (Tuesday) evening at Rev. Ellis' church, Fifth avenue, to which all are invited.

Rev. Butts then read the fifth Psalm, after which the audience sang,

"Am I a soldier of the Lord."

The Rev. Butts offered up prayer, after which the President stated that the business meeting of Tuesday (to-day) would be omitted as the ladies expected to be out, and any business needing attention would now be attended to.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read by the Secretary and approved.

Rev. French being called upon made an address. He said he was satisfied in his heart that the temperance movement now going on would continue until it should meet with every and final success. He claimed that not a defender of whisky was found upon the other side, and that all were engaged in the traffic felt that it was a righteous cause. They feel that the ladies must be respected and they do respect them. The speaker did not feel like leaving the whole of this work in the hands of the women; the men must, too, give their aid. He hoped the time would soon come when we would sing the song of deliverance, upon the banks of these rivers.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Rev. French, the secretary read a communication from Mrs. W. W. Morris in which the lady suggests that mass prayer meeting be held every Tuesday and Thursday evenings and that all auxiliary societies be united to take part. She urges earnest work and prayer for a general temperance revival, and further suggests that for a time the day meetings be dispensed with.

After singing a hymn, remarks were called for.

Mrs. Vanhorn, arose first at a needed time, and of leourse attracted great attention. She said that the greatest encouragement she had seen in this temperance organization of a boys club for prayer and work in the temperance cause. She urged all young men to join the work and aid the ladies in their efforts; now is the time, she said, Satan is working and doing all he can. Last Sunday the saloons were open and the evil fluid was given out. Mrs. V. thought that the work so far was encouraging, and it was only necessary to persist and success would be obtained.

After prayer by Mrs. Tate,

Rev. Mr. Collins addressed the meeting. He felt from the character of the remarks and the prayer just heard, that it was in order to give words of encouragement to the ladies who are now progressing so nobly in their work. He had just had a letter from a friend traveling, who is now engaged in temperance work so far successful, viz: he thinks that when licensed, the liquor men had a right to certain protection. The writer, however, says that it is by no means that the traffic has been reduced one-half through the West since last February, when he left here.

The President announced that a mass meeting would be held